



B O R O U G H   O F   P O R T   T A L B O T .

ANNUAL   REPORT  
OF   THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1947.



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SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1947.  
(Dealt with Public Health Matters)

Councillor Richard Evans, J.P., (Chairman)	Councillor Ritchie Evans.
" J. Noonan.	" H.A. Gunn.
" E.L. Hare.	" T. Mainwaring, J.P.,
" P.A. Wiseman.	" D.H. Davies.
" Major Ll. David, J.P.,	" J.T. Mainwaring.
Alderman G. Harris.	
Councillor J.J. Edwards.	

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1947.

Councillor Mrs. E.A. Nicholas (Chairman)	Councillor Ritchie Evans.
The Mayor, Councillor E.J. Morris.	" W.O. Potts.
Alderman J.H. Jones.	Co-opted Members:-
" G. Harris.	Mrs. H. Davies.
" H. Griffiths, J.P.,	Mrs. A. Edwards.
Councillor T. Mainwaring, J.P.,	Mrs. E.J. Morris.
" Major Ll. David, J.P.,	Mrs. Hill.
" E.D. Mort.	Mrs. Charles.
" J. Noonan.	Mrs. E.B. Newman.
" H.A. Gunn.	Mrs. Leyshon.

The late Councillor H.A. Gunn was the Chairman until his death in July 1947.

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ISOLATION HOSPITAL HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE, 1947.

Councillor Richard Evans, J.P., (Chairman.	Councillor J. Jones Edwards.
Alderman G. Harris.	" J.T. Mainwaring.
Councillor T. Mainwaring, J.P.,	" P.A. Wiseman.
" Major Ll. David, J.P.,	" J. Noonan.
" Ritchie Evans.	" E.L. Hare.

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BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Port Talbot Corporation.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the public health of the borough for the year 1947. The report is compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Welsh Board of Health. Though it is brief, and there are many omissions, I hope that it will add to your conception of the present and future public health problems which face the council and the appropriate officials. Some of these matters have already been described in my monthly reports but I trust that you will excuse the necessary re-iteration.

From the public health aspect, it was an eventful and interesting year. In the early summer, there was an epidemic of measles and a relative prevalence of diphtheria as compared with other parts of South Wales. Fortunately this latter disease became less frequent during the second half of the year. Then, in the summer and autumn, we had that very unpleasant experience of infantile paralysis. The borough escaped comparatively lightly; there were seven definite cases, none fatal. The serious housing shortage was aggravated by an influx of technicians for the new steel works, a high birth rate, and a deterioration of houses condemned prior to the war. The purity and quantity of the town water supplies were reviewed. The need for augmentation of the existing main supplies, the installation of filtration plant and the elimination of the small supplies became evident. The smoke nuisance over the town of Port Talbot continued to have a deleterious effect on the health of the inhabitants. During the year, the pending re-organisation consequent on the National Health Service Act was considered and relative reports prepared. An effort was also made to expand the maternity and child welfare services in the borough.

I should like to mention two major problems which add to the stress of modern life and have a direct and indirect influence on the health of the community; the shortage of houses and the feeling of insecurity caused by the international situation and the country's economic problems. The wireless has added to the pleasure of living but the repetition in news bulletins of the disagreements at international conferences add considerably to the strain of living.

One of the results of the past public health work has been an increasing population of aged people. During the year, the welfare of these people has received much attention in the press, parliament and by interested organisations. Some aged people, lacking attention, are in a sad plight.

The health of a community, such as Port Talbot, is protected in a number of ways. During the last hundred years, the state and local government has played a progressively larger part in the protection. This borough council is responsible for safeguarding the public against infectious diseases, sanitary defects in housing, nuisances and offensive trades, polluted water,



contaminated and diseased food and many other factors adverse to health. Other laws provide for the welfare of infants, children, nursing and expectant mothers, the blind and crippled. The new National Health Service Act is an attempt to ensure that a comprehensive medical service is available to all.

It must, of course, be realised that it is impossible for central or local government to protect completely the health of all. Each citizen must play his or her part. This realisation has led to the present drive for Health Education; to educate the school children and adults to protect their health and the health of their fellows by simple measures such as cleanliness, regular habits, avoidance of excesses, ventilated bedrooms, diphtheria immunisation, control of coughing in public gatherings and transport. It is along these lines and intensive medical and scientific research, that most public health progress can now be made. As we lack knowledge of the causes of certain diseases, such as cancer and chronic heart disease, we cannot adopt preventive measures.

The number of tuberculosis cases continues to be a cause of great concern. The tragedy of the shortage of staffed sanatoria beds for the early cases and hospital beds for the late highly infectious patients requires no emphasis. It is hoped that the council's representations for the establishment of a tuberculosis clinic at Port Talbot will prove successful. The need is obvious.

What of the future of the public health services of the borough? The maternity and child welfare work will come during 1948 under the aegis of the county council. The borough council is however left with many responsibilities which influence the health of the community. It can help to transform Port Talbot from the present rather gloomy, grimy and, in part, ill planned conglomeration of houses into a modern planned town, with airy well spaced houses, children's playgrounds and open spaces within reasonable distance of all houses, definite outside town main traffic roads, as many secluded streets as possible, a smokeless air and a plentiful pure water supply. A hygienists' environmental paradise but worth aiming at.

Despite the rationing, housing and other difficulties, many fine and well nourished babies were seen at the clinics. The mothers of the borough are to be congratulated. Modern living is subjecting the housewives to a heavy strain. A mother, with several children, is usually a very tired woman. On Saturdays, as I watch the male football fans in buses passing through Port Talbot to see their teams playing at Cardiff, Swansea and other centres, I should feel happier if every alternate vehicle contained housewives proceeding for a day's relaxation.

I am indebted to many people for much kindness and assistance during the year. The chief officials and staff of the Corporation gave me useful advice and guidance. My work was eased by the goodwill and co-operation of the general practitioners of the borough. Mr. H.P.R. Williams, the school dental officer, was helpful on all occasions. Dr. Culley, the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Scott Thomson of the Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff and Drs. H. Stubbins and J. Alun Evans, Medical Officers

of Health of Neath and Pontardawe respectively, gave me much information and advice.

I wish to thank the health visitors for their assistance in the expansion of the clinic services and the diphtheria immunisation drive. I am especially indebted to Miss Esther Davies, who acted in an unofficial capacity as Senior Health Visitor. Though she was within a few years of retirement and in indifferent health, she showed much drive and enthusiasm. The ready assistance of the sanitary inspectors in epidemiological investigations and water sampling was fully appreciated. Lastly, I wish to thank Miss Budd, the Matron of the Isolation Hospital and her staff and also the public health department clerical staff for their good work and loyal support during the year.

In this report, Mr. G.A. Morgan, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, has provided the details of the housing, factory and food inspections. Mr. John Luker, the Senior Clerk, has been responsible for the tabulation of the other statistics.

We did perhaps make a little progress during the year but much remains to be achieved at Port Talbot.

Your obedient servant,

D.J. DAVIES,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Port Talbot is one of the chief industrial towns of South Wales. Its importance will be enhanced greatly by the new Steel Works which is in process of construction in the Margam area.

The main industry of the town is steel production. Near the town, and within the borough boundary, are several large coal mines.

During 1947, there was very little unemployment in the area and there were signs of relative prosperity as compared with the years before the last war. Fortunately few cases of real poverty were seen. Poverty and ill health are old partners. The family allowance scheme has improved the economic state of the big families. Its value is unfortunately being nullified, in part, by the comparative high price of good footwear and clothing for children.

During the year there were extremes of weather. February was a very cold month. There was, however, less snow than in many other parts of the country. The mountains give some shelter from northerly winds. There was much sunshine during the summer months. Rainfall, throughout the year, was low. August was the driest month.

The following table shows the annual rainfall in inches since 1937:-

1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.
29.95	47.64	41.56	39.2	38	38.14	34.88	43.25	49.03	44.68	45.38

The low rainfall led to a water shortage during the autumn months.

Despite, the above facts, there was, during the winter months, much standing water on the low-lying land to the west of the town. An early improvement of the drainage is required.

The area of the borough is estimated to be 25,648 acres, inclusive of the foreshore.

The assessable value of the borough for the year ending March 31st. 1947 was :-

For General Rate Purposes :	£179,834.
A Penny Rate Produced :	£689. 1s. 9d.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

It is customary for a medical officer of health to record in his annual reports the number and causes of deaths, the number of births and other statistics. Those figures are expressed also in proportions of the population such as so many deaths for every thousand of the population. With certain reservations, the figures enable him to compare his area with other areas and to assess the fluctuations of certain aspects of the health of the population from year to year.

As an example, if, during the year in question, there had been a marked increase of the number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis then, as the responsible germ is often spread by milk, it would indicate that a closer watch is necessary on the borough milk supply.

Important omissions in the statistics should be noted. We have no record of the prevalence of certain non-fatal illnesses, such as feverish colds, forms of rheumatism and psycho-neuroses, which cause much loss of work among an industrial population.

During the last hundred years, many fatal diseases, such as smallpox, typhoid fever and cholera, have become, due to certain preventive measures, relatively uncommon in this country. Other fatal diseases, such as cancer, tuberculosis and various forms of heart and blood vessel diseases, and many non-fatal diseases, such as mentioned in the previous paragraph, remain to be conquered.

The detailed statistical tables, required by the Welsh Board of Health, are given at the end of the report. In this section, a general explanatory review of the statistics is given.

### 1. POPULATION.

The population of the borough was estimated by the Registrar General to be 40,820 for the mid-year 1947 as compared with 40,000 for the previous year. The above estimate was probably too low as there has been a heavy influx of workers into the borough for the construction of the new steelworks.

### 2. BIRTHS.

There were 905 live births, 451 males and 454 females, during the year. There were 20 stillbirths. 2.8% of all live births were illegitimate. The birth of such a child is still a social tragedy. The staff of the public health department endeavoured to ensure that illegitimate babies received adequate care.

The birth rate was high, the highest since 1925.

The following table is of interest:-

Number of live births at home in the borough	---	472
" " " " in institutions in the borough	--	128
" " " " " outside " "	--	305
Number of births (Port Talbot Cases) in West Glamorgan Hospital	---	269
Number of births (Port Talbot Cases) at Pentyla Nursing Home	---	126

47.8% of all live births either occurred in a hospital or nursing home.

### 3. DEATHS.

The total number of deaths during 1947 was 512, comprising 285 males and 227 females. The death rate per thousand of the population was 12.5 which compares with previous years as follows:-

1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
12.5	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.9	11.5	10.6	12.9

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1947 was 12.0.

The main causes of death in the Borough were diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer, tuberculosis, bronchitis and pneumonia. Infectious diseases were responsible for very few deaths; diphtheria killed two young children.

### 4. INFANT MORTALITY.

36 infants, under one year of age, died during the year. Four of these deaths were due to prematurity. The infant mortality rate - number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births - was 40. The figure for the whole of England and Wales was 41.

Comparisons of annual rates in the Borough are as follows:-

1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
40	43	63	43	59	42	53	78

### 5. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were fortunately no deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

## HOSPITALS.

1. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PATIENTS: The Port Talbot and District General Hospital, with 85 beds and a medical staff of specialists, the local practitioners and a house surgeon, dealt with 1477 in-patients during 1947. This hospital, with its ancillary out-patients departments, rendered a good service to the inhabitants of the borough. The local doctors, guided in difficult cases by visiting specialists, are able to treat their own patients at the hospital. This arrangement ensures continuity of treatment for the patient and adds to the clinical experience and interest of the doctor. This is reflected by the number of higher post-graduate diplomas and degrees which have been obtained by the local doctors. The long waiting lists of ear, nose, throat and eye patients cause concern.

The above hospital was mainly financed by the contributions of the employees of works and mines in the borough and adjacent districts.

The West Glamorgan Hospital at Neath, a fully equipped county hospital of 344 beds, also provides out- and in-patient treatment for citizens of the borough.

A number of patients, with unusual or problem complaints, were referred to teaching hospitals at Cardiff, Oxford and London.

It proved impossible to get early treatment in South Wales for children with hare lips and cleft palates. Fortunately the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London agreed to treat such cases. The operation results were excellent. The only snag was the failure of the local Hospital Fund to meet the hospital charges. These were ultimately paid in needy cases either by the Port Talbot Corporation or charity funds of the Public Health Department.

Both the local General Hospital and West Glamorgan Hospital have accommodation for children.

2. MATERNITY PATIENTS Port Talbot has no maternity hospital. Such patients, requiring a hospital confinement, from this borough are either admitted to the West Glamorgan Hospital, Neath or the Mid Glamorgan Hospital, Bridgend or the Pentyla Private Nursing Home, Port Talbot.

The difficult housing conditions have been partly responsible for the heavy demand for hospital confinements.

At the end of 1947, each neighbouring local authority was granted so many non-emergency maternity beds at West Glamorgan Hospital. These beds were to be allotted by the local Medical Officer of Health according to the domestic and housing conditions of the applicants. Port Talbot



Borough was given twenty-four beds a month. This scheme has so far proved a success.

The Port Talbot Corporation and the local General Hospital management committee were anxious to provide a maternity block at the General Hospital. In 1947 the scheme did not receive the approval of the Welsh Board of Health. Shortage of building materials and labour was the stated reason.

3. INFECTIOUS PATIENTS: The Borough Isolation Hospital was able to deal in 1947 with all such patients requiring hospital treatment. The hospital has neither electric lighting nor power. As an iron lung can thus not be used, arrangements were made for infantile paralysis cases, requiring the use of such apparatus, to be transferred to Tonna Isolation Hospital, Neath. During 1947, no such patient needed this treatment.

Swansea Corporation agreed to admit Smallpox patients from this borough to the Swansea Smallpox Hospital. No cases however occurred during 1947.

Fuerperal pyrexia and septic abortion cases were admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospital.

The admissions during 1947 and previous years are listed in Table v. at the end of the report.

4. TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS: The Welsh National Memorial Association arranged the treatment of these patients. Unfortunately there were long delays in admitting patients to Sanatoria. The presence of highly infectious cases of tuberculosis in crowded homes presented a serious public health problem.

## CLINICS.

1. ANTENATAL, POST NATAL, BIRTH CONTROL AND INFANT WELFARE CLINICS: These are described in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the report.

2. SCHOOL CLINICS: During 1947, minor ailment, refraction and orthopaedic clinics for schoolchildren were held and organised in the borough by the Glamorgan County Council.

3. TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS: The nearest clinic is at Neath. During 1947, the Welsh National Memorial Association were anxious to provide a clinic at Port Talbot but no suitable premises could be found.

4. VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC: This clinic, organised by the Glamorgan County Council, is situated near the main Railway Station at Port Talbot.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

During 1947, all chemical and bacteriological examinations, required by the Public Health Department, were undertaken at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and the associated Medical Research Council Laboratory.

The Public Analyst, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was D. Evans Jones, Esq.,



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During 1947, this borough was a welfare authority for the above work as defined in the Public Health Act 1936.

The maternity and child welfare committee made a determined effort to expand the services. Though, at the end of the year, there were still many deficiencies, some progress was evident. Arrangements were made for the three health visitors to attend refresher courses.

The importance of the work cannot be over-emphasised. The future of the nation depends, in part, on the promotion and maintenance of health of the mother and child.

### ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

In February 1947, Dr. Sybil Morgan resigned her post as medical officer of the borough ante-natal clinics and Dr. Margaret Davies of Morriston E.M.S. Hospital accepted the post. Many women from the borough received the necessary ante-natal examinations at the West Glamorgan Hospital.

The health visitors encouraged expectant mothers to attend the ante-natal clinics. During the year, the main ante-natal clinic was held weekly instead of the previous once fortnightly.

The local midwives were invited to the clinics and they were able to discuss problem cases with the medical officer. The co-operation of health visitors and midwives became easier.

At the ante-natal clinics, the importance of breast feeding was stressed. Simple methods of the care of breasts and nipples were taught and Wallen's Shields were used for cases of inverted nipples.

### POST-NATAL CARE.

During 1947, post-natal examinations were commenced at the ante-natal clinics. It was thus hoped to detect and correct any abnormality after child birth.

### MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Glamorgan County Council provided a satisfactory midwifery service in the borough.

### HOME HELPS SERVICE.

The Committee gave very serious consideration to the initiation of such a service. The need was appreciated. It was finally decided to wait until the advent of National Health Service. (The home helps service has now started).

INFANT WELFARE.

1. HEALTH VISITING. The three health visitors continued to make routine visits to the homes of all infants and children up to school age. They advised mothers and, in unsatisfactory cases, made frequent re-visits. Special attention was given to premature and illegitimate infants.

The following visits were made:-

	<u>First</u> <u>Visits.</u>	<u>Re-visits</u> <u>under 1 year.</u>	<u>Re-visits</u> <u>1 - 5 years.</u>
1947.	905	2688	2975

2. INFANT WELFARE CLINICS: These were held weekly at Taibach, fortnightly at Sandfields, Zion Chapel, Aberavon, and Cwmavon, and monthly, later fortnightly, at Bryn. At these clinics, babies were weighed, advice given to mothers either by the health visitor or the Medical Officer, dried milk was sold, vitamin supplements provided and sold and diphtheria immunisations performed. All pre-school age children, including infants, attend the clinics.

Dr. D.J. Davies, the Medical Officer of Health, was the Medical Officer at these clinics. The main difficulty was to prevent the clinics acting as outpatients' departments of a children's hospital. All babies and children requiring special treatment were, however, referred to the family doctor or a special clinic.

During the year, the obsolete scales were replaced by new models. All clinics were decorated with health education posters.

The following are records of attendances at the infant welfare clinics:-

TAIBACH CLINIC: Total number of attendances: 4,946.

1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
95	61	56	71	51	85	67	71
Average Attending.							

ZION CHAPEL CLINIC: Total number of attendances: 1667.

1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
62	40	25	25	24	28	27	18
Average attending.							

SANDFIELDS CLINIC: Total number of attendances: 1914.

1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
77	48	41	45	47	58	50	50
Average attending.							

CWMAVON CLINIC; Total number of attendances: 1589.

1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
59	55	41	46	47	56	41	45
Average attending							

BRYN CLINIC: Total number of attendances: 306.

1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
19	12	9	5	5	16	14	16
Average attending							

3. DENTAL TREATMENT: This was provided for expectant and nursing mothers and preschool age children by arrangement with the Glamorgan County Council.

4. ORTHOPAEDIC AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT: Such treatment was provided for preschool age children by arrangement with the Glamorgan County Council.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

1125 children were immunised during 1947 as compared with 741 in 1946. Up to nine years of age, alum precipitated toxoid was used; above nine years, toxoid antitoxin floccules. General reactions to both immunising agents were few, though an occasional inflamed arm was seen. Through propaganda in the schools and clinics, home visits by health visitors and posters, an effort was made to raise the immunisation rate. Booster injections were given to children aged 5, who had previously been immunised in infancy.

At the end of 1947, immunisation against whooping cough was introduced on a minor scale at the infant clinics. As the value of these latter injections is unproved, this uncertainty was emphasised to parents.

H O U S I N G .

Throughout 1947, many families continued to live under conditions which were detrimental to health. The demand for houses was far in excess of the provision. Some of the disappointed applicants haunted the public health department and clinics and even hampered the normal work. A proportion naturally exaggerated their claims or overemphasised the effect on their health. There were however many genuine and sad cases.

Housing difficulties came under three headings: families sharing houses with resultant overcrowding, families living in houses condemned prior to 1939 and families living in squatters camps.

The Corporation policy was to grant new houses only to subtenant families in overcrowded houses. At the end of 1947, however, it was agreed to grant 20% of new houses to the tenants of condemned houses. This was a welcome decision, from the public health aspect, as many of these houses have deteriorated badly since their condemnation in 1936 to 1939 and the sanitary defects, especially dampness, have had a cumulative effect on the health of the occupants.

There were many marriages and a high birth rate in 1945, 1946 and 1947. The majority of young couples had to make their homes either with parents or in rooms. They have had to meet many difficulties such as sharing kitchens and washing facilities as well as "parent-in-law" troubles. The wives suffer most.

It is hoped that the council will soon consider the squatters camp problems. Continued occupation of these nissen huts is very inadvisable. A gradual evacuation and demolition of the camps is required.

The following particulars have been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:-

- |    |  |   |    |
|----|--|---|----|
| 1. | Total number of houses built during 1947 - Temporary | } | 57 |
|    | Permanent  |   | 38 |

With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-

- |      |                             |     |    |
|------|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| (1)  | By local authority          | --- | 95 |
| (11) | By other bodies or persons- |     | 0. |

2. Inspection of dwellinghouses during 1947.

- |         |  |       |
|---------|--|-------|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 657   |
| (b)     | Number of inspections made for the purpose.  | 2451. |



- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. 0.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 0.
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 583
3. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 301.
4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
- A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act 1930:-
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 0.
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices;
- (a) By Owners. 0.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners. 0.
- B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 207.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By Owners. 178.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners. 0.
- C. Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act 1930:-
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. 0.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition. 0.
- D. Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act 1930:-
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. 0.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. 0.
5. Housing Act 1936 - Part IV. - OVERCROWDING (Provisional Figures)
- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. 97
- (ii) Number of families therein. 139.
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein. 801.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year. 6.
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. 49.
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases. 393.
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. 0.

WATER SUPPLIES.

A public health survey of the borough water supplies was made during the early spring of 1947 and a detailed report, with recommendations, submitted to the Corporation. All the supplies are a source of anxiety to the Medical Officer of Health as they are liable to contamination and the means of purification are either inadequate or absent. And, unfortunately, there is no easy solution.

Insufficient quantity is an added problem. The Waterworks Committee and the Borough Engineer have given careful consideration to the public health report and its implications but the long term policy is still to be formulated. It is possible that, in the future, the borough will have to seek water from some upland source outside the boundary. This supply could be augmented by water from the Cwmwernderi and Cwmgwineu reservoirs if suitable filtration plant were installed. The present minor supplies should be discontinued as soon as possible.

The borough has, at present, fourteen public and three private supplies. Some of the supplies are only used intermittently as auxiliary sources. The distribution systems of the main supplies are complex and interconnected. The necessary hygienic supervision of the supplies is very difficult owing to their number and diversity.

During the late summer and early autumn it proved, owing to the drought, impossible to maintain a continuous supply of water.

Towards the end of the year, a regular sampling programme of all supplies was initiated. The frequency of the sampling had to depend to some extent on the available time of the sanitary inspectors. During the year, 120 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination; 14 were unsatisfactory.

All the chief supplies are chlorinated but none are filtered. Plans have been made to provide chlorination plants for some of the minor supplies.

The Corporation has been advised to acquire and demolish a small farm on the catchment area of part of the Cwmwernderi supply. The small stream, which passes this farm, runs directly into the main supply without any preliminary storage. The danger to the purity of the water is obvious. So far, strong opposition to the project has been received from the Forestry Commission. They use the farm as a fire vantage point for their plantations.

The Borough Engineer states that only seventy five houses in the borough are supplied from public water mains by means of stand pipes. 11,100 houses, with an estimated population of 40,000, are supplied from public water mains direct to the house. He emphasises that these figures are approximations.

HYGIENE OF FACTORIES.

The Factories Act of 1937 is intended to safeguard the health of workers in factories. The enforcement of the major part of the act is the duty of the government factory inspectors. District Councils, such as Port Talbot, have however certain duties relating to general cleanliness, ventilation, provision of sanitary conveniences and other health matters.

The following details for 1947 have been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	297	14	---
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies.	-	-	---
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	---

2. Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found.</u>					<u>No. of Pros- ecutions</u>
	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector.</u>	<u>Referred By H.M. Inspector.</u>		
Want of cleanliness	11	11	---	---	---	---
Overcrowding	-	-	---	---	---	---
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	---	---	---	---
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	---	---	---	---
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	---	---	---	---
Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) insufficient	1	1	---	---	1	---
(b) unsuitable or defective	4	2	---	---	2	---
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	---	---	---	---
Other offences.	11	10	---	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	---	---	<b>3</b>	---

The remainder of the defects were remedied early in 1948.

3. There are no outworkers in this borough.



HYGIENE OF FOOD.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has supplied the following details :-

1. MEAT INSPECTION AT PORT TALBOT ABATTOIR FOR THE YEAR 1947.

	Cattle Excluding			Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
	Cows	Cows.	Calves.		
Number killed.....	1,613	626	3,127	9,533	21
Number inspected.....	1,613	626	3,127	9,533	21
Diseases (excluding tuberculosis)					
(i) Whole carcasses condemned)	-	-	3	19	--
(ii) Percentage of animals infected with disease other than tuberculosis.....	44.5%	35.5%	.9%	30.4%	5%

TUBERCULOSIS.

Whole carcasses condemned...	3	8	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	87	138	1	-	1
Percentage of all animals found to have signs of tuberculosis.	5.39%	22%	.03%	-	5%

2. MILK.

It is estimated that one third of the milk sold in the borough during 1947 was ungraded. The remainder was pasteurised. No tuberculin tested milk was sold. It is hoped that in the near future all milk will either be pasteurised or tuberculin tested.

The following measures were taken to safeguard the borough milk supplies :-

- (i) 1,316 routine visits of sanitary inspectors to farms and dairies.
- (ii) A number of samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following results were obtained :-
 

Number of samples of ungraded milk .....	46
Number of samples of ungraded milk found to be unsatisfactory.	23
Number of samples of pasteurised milk.....	51
Number of samples of pasteurised milk found to be unsatisfactory.	1
Number of samples of ungraded milk examined for tubercle bacilli.	24
Number of samples of ungraded milk found to contain tubercle bacilli.	0
- (iii) 124 samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis.  
Six were found to be not genuine. Five samples had added water varying from 13% to 17%. In all cases, prosecutions were successful. The other sample had 4% deficiency of fat and a follow up sample proved the milk to be genuine.



GENERAL COMMENTS. The comparatively high percentage of unsatisfactory samples of ungraded milk, due to a high bacterial content, is attributed by the chief sanitary inspector to a decline in the standard of cleanliness at farms. He considers that the decline was due to a shortage of skilled labour, rushed milking and cleansing of utensils and an inadequate supply of water at mountain farms during the dry summer and autumn of 1947.

Few producers could however be considered as persistently unsatisfactory. The services of the Dairy Advisor of the Glamorgan Agricultural Committee are available in these cases.

### 3. OTHER FOODS.

52 samples of various foods were submitted to the Public Analyst at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. 4 samples were found to be unsatisfactory. Two samples of cake flour and one of barley flakes were infested with meal mites; one sample of bitters was 7% deficient in proof spirit. Adulteration of food is rare these days. The Ministry of Food is controlling the labelling of pre-packed foods and prescribing official standards of composition for certain foods. This policy is to be commended.

### 4. SANITARY SUPERVISION OF CANTEENS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, AND ICE-CREAM MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

The importance of this work was realised by the sanitary inspectors and, as far as practicable, regular inspections were made. A special attempt was made to improve the hygienic standards of ice cream manufactured and sold in the borough.

N U T R I T I O N.

Has the war and post-war restricted diet had an adverse effect on the health of the population? A medical officer of health is often asked this question.

In 1942, Dr. Sydenstricker, an eminent American nutrition expert, made, at the request of the Ministry of Health, a special survey in this country. His results showed that the nutritional state of the population was well maintained and the amount of disease due to inadequate food was very small. Since that date, other nutrition authorities have made further surveys and confirmed the above findings.

It is extremely difficult to assess mild degrees of malnutrition. During 1947, the Medical Officer of Health examined several thousand pre-school and school age children. No studies of average heights and weights and of growth rates were made. From a general clinical assessment, evidence of malnutrition was very rare. An impression was formed, however, that adolescents would have benefited appreciably from an increase of the dietary.

The priority foods and vitamin supplements for nursing and expectant mothers and young children, the canteen facilities for workers in heavy industries, the rationing of basic foods according to needs, the provision of milk and meals in schools, the vitamin fortification of margarine and the high milling ratio of national bread and flour are welcome safeguards of the nutrition of the population. The keen housewife, who wishes to feed her husband and children at home, is however somewhat penalised.

Despite the above facts, an increase of the meat, milk, butter and cheese ration would undoubtedly have a marked beneficial effect. A knowledge of the world food situation, with the increasing world population and the millions of people in Europe, Africa and Asia with inadequate food, makes one a pessimist in these matters.

Vegetables and salads are an important part of our dietary. The continued high prices of these commodities does present a problem to the housewife. A determined effort to reduce the prices should be made.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A minor epidemic of Measles from April to July and an epidemic, fortunately very limited, of infantile paralysis were features of the year.

The following table shows the number and distribution of infectious diseases in the borough during 1947 and previous years.

Ward.	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria (Proved)	Infantile Paralysis.		Measles.	New cases of Tuberculosis	
			Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.		Pulm- onary	Non- Palm.
Margam West.	13	3	-	-	126	8	1
Margam Central.	5	3	1	1	235	15	1
Margam North.	0	0	-	-	53	1	1
Aberavon South.	13	19	2	1	145	15	2
Aberavon North.	12	16	1	-	134	9	2
Cwmavon.	1	4	1	-	140	10	2
<b>TOTALS</b>							
1947	44	45	5	2	333	58	9
1946	62	55	0	-		61	18
1945	104	86	0	-		93	13
1944	137	201	0	-	No	99	7
1943	94	154	1	-	Records	78	22
1942	54	46	0	-		71	20
1941	40	34	1	-		66	28
1940	52	84	0	-		58	13
1939	59	143	1	-		53	14
1938	299	71	1	-		53	15
1937	183	22	0	-		52	15

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 76 suspected cases. All were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. After the appropriate investigations, 45 were found to be suffering from the disease. The majority of the cases occurred in the Aberavon wards.

Two children died of the disease: both were aged six years. Neither of the children had been immunised.

Throughout the year, all severe cases of the disease and alternate mild cases were treated with penicillin in addition to antitoxin.

The alternate penicillin treatment was arranged at the request of Dr. Scott-Thompson and Dr. King of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Following treatment, daily throat and nasal swabs were taken. The object of the investigation was to discover whether or not penicillin aided the disappearance of the diphtheria bacilli from the nose and throat. The findings were somewhat equivocal and were integrated with other results at other hospitals and eventually published in the "Lancet".

There appears to be no definite evidence as yet that penicillin is a useful ancillary treatment to antitoxin but it is probably better to give severe cases the benefit of the doubt. A number of very seriously ill diphtheria patients recovered after combined penicillin and intravenous antitoxin treatment.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 44 cases; 38 were removed to hospital. All were relatively mild. There were no deaths.

#### INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

This is a very unpleasant infectious disease. Unfortunately, despite much research work, its method of spread is still not definitely known and thus preventive measures are often empirical. During 1947, Great Britain experienced an extensive epidemic; 7,800 cases occurred and there were 715 deaths. Many of the patients who recovered are crippled.

Seven cases, all children, occurred in the borough; the first in July and the last in October. There were no deaths. In two of the cases the brain and brain stem were apparently affected; this form of the disease is called polio-encephalitis. One made a good recovery with no residual paralysis. The other child developed frequent fits several months later and is still under medical care. In the other five cases, the spinal cord was apparently affected; one made a complete recovery. The other four have residual paralysis of the shoulder or one leg. None of the patients required artificial respiration in an iron lung.

In only two cases was there an apparent connection. Two girls in the same form of the Secondary Grammar School developed the disease.

The Glamorgan County Council Orthopaedic Service, in conjunction with the Prince of Wales's Hospital, arranged the after-care treatment of the patients.

#### MEASLES.

This epidemic occurred throughout the Borough. A few patients from squatters camps were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. Complications were few and there were no deaths from the disease.



FUERPERAL PYREXIA.

One patient was notified; she made a quick recovery.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease presents one of the most serious public health problems. At the end of 1947, there were 738 tuberculous patients in this borough.

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males.	265	95
Females.	272	106

During the year 67 notifications of all forms of tuberculosis were received as follows:-

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	29	4
Females	29	5

31 pulmonary cases were admitted to sanatoria, chiefly Cynlla Hospital. In 1947, only 18 patients were reported to be cured.

The distribution of the new tuberculosis notifications was:-

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Margam West.	8	1
Margam Central.	15	1
Margam North.	1	1
Aberavon South.	15	2
Aberavon North.	9	2
Cwmavon.	10	2
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 9

The ages of the new cases during 1947 are contained in Table iv at the end of the report. The majority were young adults from 15 to 35 years of age.

There were 36 deaths due to tuberculosis during the year.

On receipt of a notification of a case of tuberculosis, a health visitor goes to the home, gives the appropriate advice on hygienic precautions necessary to prevent spread of the disease and advises all contacts to attend the tuberculosis clinic for examination. Any sanitary defects in the house are reported to the sanitary inspector.

The necessary anti-tuberculosis measures have been stressed many times; the need for more staff at sanatoria, the provision of isolation accommodation for open cases of tuberculosis, more research into immunisation against tuberculosis, an extension of mass miniature radiography, the provision

of adequate housing accommodation for all families, the maintenance of an optimum standard of nutrition in the population, an extension of health education, a possible development of settlements for tuberculous men and women, the proper rehabilitation in industry of tuberculous persons, the provision of adequate allowances for sufferers and their families, the suppression of predisposing diseases such as silicosis and the prohibition of the sale of non-pasteurised or non-tuberculin tested milk.

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TABLE 1

Summary of Statistics of the Borough for 1947 after Correction for Inward and Outward Transfers as furnished by the Registrar General.

<u>Live Births :-</u>	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	680	434	446
Illegitimate.	25	17	8
Birth-rate per 1,000 population -- 22.2			

<u>Still-Births :-</u>	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	19	10	9
Illegitimate	1	1	0
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births -- 21.6			

<u>Deaths :-</u>	Total.	Males.	Females.
	512	285	227.
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population -- 12.5			

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :-

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age :-

All infants per 1,000 live births.....	40
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live legitimate births.....	39.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births.....	40

Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	67
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	6

TABLE 11.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1947. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	126 C.B's and 148 Smaller				
	England and Wales	Great Towns including London	Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Borough Admin. of Port of London	Talbot.
= Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-					
<u>Births</u>					
Live Births	20.5 /	23.3	22.2	22.7	22.2
Still Births	0.50 /	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.49
<u>Deaths</u>					
All Causes	12.0 /	13.0	11.9	12.8	12.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
<u>Notifications</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01,	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31	1.07
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.30	0.07
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	1.10
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.09
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29	20.40.
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64	0.07

\* A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.

/ Rates per 1000 total population.

TABLE 11. (Continued)

England and Wales	126 C.B's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County	Boro of Port Talbot.
-------------------------	--	---	----------------------------	-------------------------------

## Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-

<u>Deaths</u>					
All causes under 1 year of age	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	36	37	40
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8	6.63

## Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births:-

Notifications

Fuerperal fever	}	7.16	8.29	6.27	{ 1.21 6.94	1.1
Fuerperal pyrexia						

## Maternal Mortality in ENGLAND AND WALES.

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis.	No. 147 Fuerperal Infections.	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other.
0.10	0.06	0.16	0.85

Abortion:- Mortality per million women aged 15-45 in England and Wales:-

No. 140 with Sepsis.

9.

No. 141 without Sepsis.

5



TABLE 111.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	At Home	Treated:..		Deaths
		In Hospital	Vision Impaired	
1	1	0	0	0

TABLE 1V.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases during 1947:-

	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 Year.	0	0	0	0
Over 1 Year and under 5 Years.	1	0	2	0
Over 5 years and under 10 years.	1	2	1	0
Over 10 years and under 15 years.	2	1	1	0
Over 15 years and under 20 years.	4	7	0	0
Over 20 years and under 25 years.	2	2	0	1
Over 25 years and under 35 years.	9	3	0	0
Over 35 years and under 45 years.	4	4	0	1
Over 45 years and under 55 years.	5	4	0	0
Over 55 years and under 65 years.	0	1	0	1
Over 65 years.	1	0	0	2
Totals.	29	29	4	5

TABLE V.GROESWEN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Port Talbot Borough cases treated at the hospital:-

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Proved Diphtheria.	Erysip- elas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Infantile Paralysis
1933	134	26	9	0	0
1934	175	76	5	0	0
1935	53	23	3	0	0
1936	168	27	7	0	0
1937	181	21	0	0	0
1938	289	118	2	4	3
1939	55	140	2	3	1
1940	45	133	5	5	0
1941	38	64	1	0	0
1942	52	45	3	1	0
1943	94	154	1	0	0
1944	114	198	3	1	0
1945	90	86	3	4	0
1946	52	55	1	6	0
1947	38	45	4	1	7

During 1947, nine cases of measles and one of whooping cough were also treated at the hospital.

As recorded by the Registrar General

	Males.	Females.
All Causes .....	285	227
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	0	0
2 Cerebro-spinal fever .....	0	0
3 Scarlet Fever .....	0	0
4 Whooping Cough .....	0	0
5 Diphtheria .....	1	1
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	16	14
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	3	3
8 Syphilitic Diseases .....	1	0
9 Influenza .....	6	1
10 Measles .....	0	0
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.....	0	0
12 Acute Inf. Encephalitis .....	0	0
13 Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (male)		
Uterus (female) .....	4	3
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum .....	9	5
15 Cancer of breast .....	0	6
16 Cancer of all other sites .....	20	20
17 Diabetes .....	2	4
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions .....	19	27
19 Heart Disease .....	67	67
20 Other diseases of circulatory system .....	12	5
21 Bronchitis .....	26	10
22 Pneumonia .....	16	12
23 Other respiratory diseases .....	3	4
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .....	3	1
25 diarrhoea, under 2 years .....	2	4
26 Appendicitis .....	0	0
27 Other digestive diseases .....	3	4
28 Nephritis .....	15	10
29 Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis .....	0	0
30 Other maternal causes .....	0	0
31 Premature Birth .....	3	1
32 Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease, .....	11	4
33 Suicide .....	2	0
34 Road Traffic Accidents .....	5	3
35 Other violent causes .....	8	2
36 All other causes .....	23	16





Borough of Port Talbot



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Sanitary Inspector  
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Borough of Port Talbot



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## STAFF OF SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

---

G. A. MORGAN, Chief Sanitary Inspector  
(C.R.S.I. & C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector, and  
C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector. C.I.H.  
& C.R.S.I. School Hygiene and Physiology.  
General Hygiene Diploma, Institute of Hygiene.  
Testamur Sanitary Science, University College  
of Wales. Fellow Royal Sanitary Institute.  
Fellow Sanitary Inspectors' Association).

L. J. CARTER, Sanitary Inspector  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.  
as Meat and Food Inspector).

S. TAYLOR, Sanitary Inspector  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector. Testamur  
Sanitary Science, University College of Wales.  
C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector).

I. G. HEYCOCK, Sanitary Inspector  
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.  
as Meat and Food Inspector).

---

Drain Tester and Disinfector: R. DAVID.

Rodent Officer: E. DUMMER

Clerk: Miss IRIS JENKINS.



# Borough of Port Talbot

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## **To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Port Talbot.**

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the work carried out by your Sanitary Department during 1947. The present Report is the fourteenth Annual Statement I have had the honour to present.

The Report summarises the year's work in general terms only, and does not include details of action taken from day to day under the various Acts, Orders, and Bye-laws in force within the area.

In spite of the difficulties associated with shortage of material and labour it is gratifying to note that a substantial amount of repairs and renovations to dwelling houses was secured as a result of our routine work during the year. Much time was spent during the year visiting food premises, and in particular where ice-cream was manufactured or sold. The need for personal cleanliness and a high standard of hygiene has been stressed on staff and employees at food premises

The sampling of all foods for cleanliness, disease, adulteration, etc., has been well maintained. At the request of your Medical Officer of Health we have considerably increased the sampling of our local water supplies.

A very considerable amount of time is devoted to interviews with owners of properties, tradesmen and business representatives, with beneficial results. The policy of helpful co-operation has been continued, and it is pleasing to be able to report so much work carried out as a result of persuasive action, as against compulsion by the Statutory powers vested in the Corporation as the Sanitary Authority. On the other hand, we do not hesitate to take legal proceedings when other methods prove unsuccessful.

I am glad, as on previous occasions, to testify to the loyalty and valuable assistance rendered by all members of the Staff. My thanks are also due to members of the Council, who have, by their consideration and confidence, helped me greatly in carrying out the sometimes difficult duties associated with our work.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**G. A. MORGAN,**

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

October, 1948.



# Report of G. A. Morgan, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Factories and Housing Acts.

## GENERAL INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The nature and number of inspections carried out by  
your Inspectors during the year were as follows:—

Housing Inspections and Re-inspections .....	2,209
Structural Defects .....	2,186
Foul Conditions .....	871
Disinfestations .....	104
Overcrowding .....	291
Schools .....	178
Pigstyes and Swine Keeping .....	195
Ashpits, Privies and Cesspools .....	476
Stables, Refuse and Manure .....	427
Animals Improperly Kept .....	72
Other Nuisances .....	1,573
Slaughterhouses .....	841
Meat and Other Foods .....	3,104
Cowsheds and Dairies .....	1,316
Water Supplies .....	749
Drains, Yards and W.C's. ....	2,327
Infectious Diseases .....	301
Factories and Bakehouses .....	297
Common Lodging Houses .....	61
Offensive Trades .....	104
Cinemas .....	49
Tenements .....	84
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>17,815</b>

## HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

Number of Houses inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts .....	657
Number of visits of inspection in respect of same .....	2,209
Number of Houses found not in all respects to be reasonably fit for human habitation .....	583
Number of Houses rendered fit after service of Notices	577

It will be realised that Notices in respect of many of the houses rendered fit in 1947 were served in the later part of 1946.

Some of the houses found not in all respects fit for habitation in the later part of 1947 would not be rendered fit until some time in 1948.

The number of nuisances discovered, together with the number of Notices served during the year were as follows:—

<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	<i>Nuisances Discovered.</i>	<i>Informal Notices Served.</i>	<i>Statutory Notices Served.</i>
Structural Defects .....	561 .....	561 .....	145
Foul Conditions .....	89 .....	89 .....	22
Infestation .....	9 .....	9 .....	2
Overcrowding .....	— .....	— .....	—
Schools .....	3 .....	3 .....	—
Pigstyes & Swine keep- ing .....	2 .....	2 .....	—
Ashpits, Privies and Cesspools .....	2 .....	2 .....	—
Stables, Refuse and Manure .....	20 .....	20 .....	2
Animals Improperly Kept .....	4 .....	4 .....	1
Other Nuisances .....	35 .....	35 .....	3
Cowsheds and Dairies .....	6 .....	6 .....	1
Water Supplies .....	57 .....	57 .....	8
Drains, Yards & W.C's. Workshops and Bake- houses .....	299 .....	299 .....	87
Common Lodging Houses .....	28 .....	28 .....	—
Offensive Trades .....	1 .....	1 .....	1
Tenements .....	— .....	— .....	—
Rats and Mice .....	5 .....	5 .....	—
	362	(Infestations treated by local authority)	
Total .....	1,483 .....	1,121 .....	271



The work carried out in order to abate the various nuisances discovered was as follows:—

### **Structural Defects.**

205 roofs repaired; 51 new shoots fixed; 74 shoots repaired; 21 weatherboards renewed; 34 new downpipes fixed; 29 downpipes repaired; 14 chimney stacks re-built; 27 chimney stacks repaired; 36 floors relaid; 74 floors repaired; 89 walls of living rooms and bedrooms replastered; 51 cases of defective plastering made good; 35 external walls cement rendered; 27 new doors fixed; 43 doors repaired; 37 door frames renewed or repaired; 46 ceilings replastered; 67 walls made damp-proof; 33 new windows fixed; 69 windows repaired; 103 sash cords renewed; 17 walls repointed; 38 new skirting boards fixed; 44 skirting boards repaired; 47 fire grates repaired; 15 new ovens fixed; 21 stairs repaired; 14 boundary walls rebuilt; 1 new pantry provided; 11 pantry walls replastered; 3 coal houses repaired

### **Drains, Yards and W.C's.**

7 W.C. structures rebuilt; 111 W.C. structures repaired; 37 flushing tanks provided; 61 flushing tanks repaired; 19 flush tank overflows provided; 48 joints between flushing pipe and W.C. tank made good; 29 joints between W.C. pans and drains made good; 24 new inspection chamber covers fixed; 18 inspection chambers constructed; 34 drainage systems relaid; 62 drainage systems repaired; 86 drainage systems cleared; 14 new drain ventilation shafts fixed; 8 drain ventilation shafts repaired; 25 yards relaid; 33 yards repaired and drained; 7 new sinks provided; 13 sink overflows repaired or renewed; 4 new baths provided; 17 new W.C. seats provided; 9 new seats and risers provided; 1 flushing tank to public convenience repaired; 3 subsoil drainage systems provided.

### **Foul Conditions.**

86 blocked drains cleared; 3 blocked sewers cleared; 2 cesspools cleared out; 3 foul pools drained; 1 nuisance from liquid filth abated; 3 public urinals cleansed; 1 foul ditch cleaned and drained; 4 dirty shelters cleansed; 25 dirty dwelling houses cleansed; foul emergency water tank cleansed; 4 dirty back yards cleansed.

### **Infestation.**

11 verminous houses disinfested; 8 cases of verminous bedding and furniture disinfested; 100 new houses treated with D.D.T. powder and liquid before occupation.

### **Schools.**

1 ditch near school cleaned out; 1 accumulation of rubbish removed; 2 new W.C. pans fixed; 2 cases of inadequate pressure of water remedied; 1 defective downpipe repaired; 2 sanitary arrangements cleansed; 1 defective ventilation made good.

### **Pigstyes and Swine Keeping.**

4 pigstyes rebuilt; 3 cases of defective drainage made good; 1 case of improper storage of pig food abated; 1 pigsty cleansed and limewashed.

### **Stables, Refuse and Manure.**

3 accumulations of horse manure removed; 1 dung pit provided; 1 stable demolished; 8 accumulations of rubbish removed.

### **Ashpits, Privies and Cesspools.**

2 cesspools cleaned out; 3 new cesspools constructed; 3 privies abolished and substituted by W.C.'s.

### **Animals Improperly Kept.**

5 cases of improperly kept chickens and ducks abated; 1 case of improperly kept dogs abated.

### **Other Nuisances.**

362 Rat nuisances abated; 2 smoke nuisances abated; 2 chimney obstructions cleared; 4 caravan dwellings removed; 2 colliery drifts properly closed; 1 nuisance from flooded roadway abated.

### **Water Supplies.**

51 water service pipes repaired; 57 water service pipes renewed; 6 new storage systems provided; 3 new boilers provided.

### **Tenements.**

Use of 1 cellar dwelling discontinued; 3 roofs repaired; 2 ceilings replastered; 5 walls replastered; 1 wall made damp-proof; 1 external wall cement rendered; 3 floors repaired; 1 skirting board fixed; 1 new grate fixed; 1 window repaired; 4 windows provided with sash cords; 1 W.C. wall repaired

and replastered; accommodation provided for washing of clothes in 4 cases; food storage accommodation provided in 3 cases; provision made for cooking of food in 4 cases; W.C. accommodation provided in 2 cases, domestic water supply provided in 4 cases.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

2 cases of premises and bedding cleansed; 1 drain cleared; 1 roof repaired; 1 shoot repaired; new W.C. tank provided; 1 new ventilation shaft to drains renewed; 1 W.C. flushing pipe renewed; 1 water supply service renewed; 4 windows repaired; 1 ceiling replastered; 1 refuse bin provided.

### **Cinemas.**

1 new door provided to W.C.; fasteners provided in 2 cases to doors of W.C's.

### **Offensive Trades.**

1 gut scraping premises limewashed; 2 fish frying preparation rooms reconditioned

### **Food Premises.**

1 roof repaired; 2 new W.C. pans provided; 3 premises cleansed; 2 accumulations of rubbish removed; 1 W.C. tank provided; 1 warehouse cleansed; 1 refuse storage accommodation provided; 1 case of displaying of foodstuff outside premises subject to contamination by dogs, etc., discontinued.

## **MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.**

An important part of the duties of your Sanitary Inspectors is the inspection of meat at the Public Abattoir. Here the whole of the meat for this Borough and three adjoining areas is examined. The quantity of diseased and unsound meat condemned at this abattoir during the year was as follows:—

### **Bulls, Bullocks and Heifers.**

**Tuberculosis.** 3 carcasses and all organs; 5 Short Fore-quarters; 2 Long Fores; 2 Fores; 26 lbs. Brisket; 2 Hind-quarters; 1 Long Hindquarter; 2 Necks of Beef; 64 Heads and Tongues; 84 Lungs; 17 Livers; 24 Mesenteries; 3 Tripes; 5 Kidneys; 3 Skirts; 2 Spleens; 1 Omentum; 6 Guts; 12 lbs. Kidney Suet.

**Other than Tuberculosis.** 2 Portions of Brisket, 17 lbs. and 10lbs. (Bruising); Portion of Forequarter (Bruising); Portions of Hindquarter, 39 lbs, 20 lbs. and 92¾ lbs. (Bone Taint); 2 Portions of Hinds, 48 lbs. (Bruising); Portion of Rib and Sirloin, 8 lbs. and Hind, 31 lbs. (Bruising).

**Heads and Tongues.** Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis—5 Head and Tongues; 3 Heads; 2 Tongues. Glossitis—1 Tongue Bruising—2 Heads.

**Lungs.** Pleurisy—153 Lungs. Hydatid Cysts—103 Lungs. Congestion—1 Lung. Parasitis—12 Lungs. Abscesses—2 Lungs.

**Livers.** Cirrhosis—604 Livers. Hydatid Cysts—12 Livers. Angiomata—64 Livers. Peritonitis—9 Livers. Abscesses—15 Livers. Bacterial Necrosis—10 Livers. Fatty Degeneration—2 Livers. Fatty Infiltration—1 Liver. Cirrhosis—678 Part Livers. Lipoma—1 Suet 7 lbs; Bruising 10 lbs. Suet Peritonitis—6 Tripes; 3 Omentums; 1 Gut; 1 Skirt. Nephritis—13 Kidneys. Hydronephritis—1 Kidney. Pericarditis—4 Hearts.

## **Cows.**

**Tuberculosis.** 8 Carcases and all organs. 5 Forequarters; 4 Short Fores; 52 lbs. Portion of Fore; Portion of Brisket, 6 lbs; 4 Hindquarters; 80 Head and Tongues; 130 Lungs; 21 Livers; 60 Messenteries; 8 Udders; 11 Tripes; 7 Skirts; 2 Kidneys; 7 Spleens; 12 Guts; 3 Omentums; 4 Hearts; 3 Suits.

**Other than Tuberculosis.** Bruising—26 lbs. and 12 lbs. Beef Trimmings. Actinomycosis—2 Heads and Tongues. Pleurisy—58 Lungs. Hydatid Cysts—29 Lungs. Abscesses—2 Lungs. Pneumonia—1 Lung. Cirrhosis—134 Livers. Hydatid Cysts—4 Livers. Angiomata—64 Livers. Fatty infiltration—2 Livers. Abscesses—18 Livers. Cirrhosis—106 Part Livers. Oedema—4 Mesenteries. Peritonitis—3 Mesenteries. Decomposition—8 Udders. Garget—33 Udders. Mammitis—31 Udders. Peritonitis—1 Tripe; 2 Spleens; 1 Gut; 2 Omentums. Nephritis—11 Kidneys. Lipomata—1 Kidney Suet



## **Calves.**

**Tuberculosis.** 1 Carcase and all organs.

**Other than Tuberculosis.** Cystic—1 Shoulder of Veal. Acute Fever—1 Carcase and all organs. Osteomyelitis—1 Carcase and all organs. Pyaemia—1 Carcase and all organs. Bruising—Shank of Veal (7 lbs.); Knuckle Veal (3 lbs.); 2 Legs (both 6 lbs.) Melanosis—5 Lungs; 1 heart; 4 Livers. Pneumonia—4 Lungs. Parasitic—2 Livers. Cirrhosis and Fatty Infiltration—3 Livers. Coccidiosis—1 Liver. Abscesses—1 Liver. Hepatitis—1 Liver.

## **Sheep and Lambs.**

**Tuberculosis**—Nil.

**Other than Tuberculosis.** Carcases and all organs—19. Moribund—5. Acute Fever—2. Emaciation and Dropsy—8. Septic Pneumonia—4. Abscesses—1 Forequarter. Arthritis—1 Shoulder. Bruising and Fractures—7 Legs; 4 Portions of Legs. Strongyli—1,555 Lungs. Congestion—111 Lungs. Hydatid Cysts—1 Lung. Pneumonia—3 Lungs. Pleurisy—2 Lungs. Abscesses—1 Lung. Cirrhosis—1,809 Livers. Hydatid Cysts—77 Livers. Bacillary Necrosis—3 Livers. Degeneration—8 Livers. Fatty Infiltration—3 Livers. Hydatid Cysts—1 Heart. Abscess—1 Heart. Pericarditis—9 Hearts.

## **Pigs.**

**Tuberculosis**—1 Head.

**Other than Tuberculosis.** Pneumonia—1 Lung.

Unsound or unwholesome food condemned or surrendered outside the Abattoir was as follows:—

2 tons 6 cwts 42 lbs of Unsound Beef, 72 lbs. of Unsound Mutton, 7 lbs. of Unsound Veal, 182 (6 lb.) tins of Corned Beef, 174 (12 oz.) tins of Corned Beef, 440 (14½ oz.) tins of Evaporated Milk, 46 (2 pint) tins of Evaporated Milk, 42 (14 oz.) tins of Condensed Milk, 77 (1⅞ pint) tins of Condensed Milk, 12 (2 pint) tins of Condensed Milk, 34 (1⅞ pint) tins of Skimmed Milk, 2 (16½ oz.) tins of Beans and Tomato Sauce, 161 (16 oz.) tins of Baked Beans, 19 (8 oz.) tins of Baked Beans, 41 (21 oz.) tins of Baked Beans, 45 (19 oz.) tins of Peas, 6 (16 oz.) tins of Peas, 9 (10½ oz.) tins of Peas, 3 (2 lb.) tins of Peas, 3 (29 oz.) tins of Peas, 36 (16 oz.) tins of Irish Stew, 44 (16 oz.) tins of Stewed Steak, 1 tin of Mixed Preserves, 31 (16 oz.) tins of Salmon, 16 (8 oz.)

tins of Salmon, 7 ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) tins of Salmon, 57 (16 oz.) tins of Pilchards, 9 (8 oz.) tins of Pilchards, 3 (1 lb.) tins of Peas, 3 ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  lb.) tins of Peas, 1 (6 lb.) tin of Ox Tongue, 1 (6 lb.) tin of Chopped Ham, 1 (12 oz.) tin of Chopped Ham, 62 (16 oz.) tins of Meat and Vegetable Rations; 1 (8 oz.) packet Barley Flakes, 4 ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) tins of Sardines, 1 (16 oz.) tin of Vegetables in Gravy, 1 (30 oz.) tin of Parsnips, 2 lbs. of Biscuits, 21 (3 lb.) packets of Flour, 4 (20 oz.) tins of Orange Juice, 1 (3 oz.) tin of Fish Paste, 2 ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) tins of Peas, 45 lbs. of Lemons, 224 lbs. of Macaroni, 1 (19 oz.) tin of Broad Beans, 3 (30 lb.) tins of Sliced Beans, 5 (29 oz.) tins of Plums, 7 (19 oz.) tins of Plums, 1 ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) tin of Plums, 5 (26 oz.) bottles of Plums, 5 (12 oz.) jars of Mixed Pickles, 1 (30 oz.) tin of Spinach, 5 (30 oz.) tin of Mixed Fruit, 43 lbs. of Mutton Mates, 2 ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) tins of Peaches, 1 (2 lb.) tin of Peach Jam, 2 (2 lb.) tins of Pine Apple Jam, 5 (2 lb.) tins of Apricot Jam, 5 (2 lb.) tins of Grape Fruit Jam, 1 ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  lb.) tin of Grape Fruit, 1 (2 lb.) jar of Plum Jam, 5 (2 lb.) tins of Plum Jam, 144 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. of Cheese, 14 packets of Camembert Cheese, 72 lbs. of Tea, 1 (30 oz.) tin of peaches, 1 ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) tin of Apricots, 1 (16 oz.) tin of Spaghetti, 1 (11 oz.) jar of Sweet Pickle, 3 (2 lb.) tins of Corned Mutton, 1 (16 oz.) tin of Ulster Steak, 14 lbs of Oats, 44 ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) tins of Herring Spread, 1 ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) tin of Herring-roe Spread; 7 (12 oz.) jars of Pickle Onions, 38 (32oz.) tins of Jam, 1 (4lb.) tin of Brisket Beef, 1 (30oz.) tin of Jam, 1 (24oz.) tin of Jam, 4 (12oz.) tins of Jam, 24 (30oz.) tins of Peaches, 3 (20oz.) tins of Grape Fruit, 4 (30oz.) tins of Fruit Salad, 2 (30oz.) tins of Canned Fruit, 3 (8oz.) tins of Dried Milk, 1 (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) tin of Kippers, 1 (12oz.) tin of Chicken, 17 (1lb.) tins of Steak and Kidney Pudding, 1 (12oz.) tin of Honey Brand Party Loaf, 2 ( $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) tins of Fish Cake, 216 Fish Cakes, 3 (27oz.) tins of Skinless Sausage; 5 (12oz.) jars of Beetroot, 10 (16oz.) tins of Beetroot, 4 (28oz.) tins of Beetroot, 5 (12oz.) jars of Pickled Cabbage, 8 ( $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz.) tins Pate-du-Fois, 1 (10oz.) jar of Piccalilli, 6 (30oz.) tins of Diced Carrots, 5 (1lb.) tins of Diced Carrots, 5 (2lb.) tins of Syrup, 50 (8oz.) packets of Sponge Mixture, 1 (27oz.) tin of Sausages, 10 (9oz.) packets of Dates, 10 (2lb.) tins of Marmalade, 3 (16oz.) tins of Marmalade, 3 (1lb.) jars of Marmalade, 1 (2lb.) tin of Melon Jam, 2 (1lb.) jars of Strawberry Jam, 4 (16oz.) tins of Strawberry Jam, 3 (2lb.) tins of Peach Jam, 2 (1lb.) jars of Gooseberry Jam, 1 ( $3\frac{1}{4}$ lb.) tin of Plum and Cherry Jam, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Tomatoes, 6 (40oz.) tins of Tomatoes, 28 (36oz.) tins of Tomatoes, 4 (10oz.) tins of Tomatoes, 1 (3lb.) tin of Tomatoes, 2 (30oz.) tins of Tomatoes, 1 (19oz.) tin of

Tomatoes, 1 (28oz.) tin of Tomato Juice, 1 (7oz.) bottle of Tomato Ketchup, 3 (12oz.) tins of Dried Egg, 1 (5oz.) tin of Dried Egg, 32 (1lb.) packets of Cake Flour, 1 (1lb.) tin of Boned Chicken, 1 (27oz.) tin of Apples, 29 (3oz.) packets of Custard Powder, 27 (2lb.) tins of Melon and Lemon Jam, 1 (24oz.) tin of Blackcurrant and Apple Jam, 15 (8oz.) tins of Patent Barley, 1 (16oz.) tin of Sweet Pudding, 1 (29oz.) tin of Sliced Peaches, 18 (8oz.) packets of Steam Pudding Mixture, 2 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) packets of Pudding Mixture, 2 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) packets of Crisp Bread, 1 (20oz.) tin of Loganberries, 1 (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) tin of Mixed Fruit Cocktail, 2 (12oz.) tins of Prem, 2 (2oz.) tins of Sandwich Spread, 3 (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.) tins of Potatoes, 1 tin of Chicke Fish, 34 lbs. of Figs, 13 (8oz.) packets of Sponge Mixture, 17 (16oz.) tins of Vegetable Salad, 20 lbs. of Beef Sausage, 12 lbs. Brawn, 1 (16oz.) tin Wilson's Maccdomes, 9 (12oz.) tins Beef Loaf, 1 (30oz.) tin of Apricots, 1 (6lb.) tin Pork Luncheon Meat, 13 (12oz.) tins Pork Luncheon Meat, 3 lbs. Self Raising Flour, 21 (8oz.) packets of Pudding Mixture, 4 (12oz.) tins Meat Luncheon, 18 (16oz.) tins of Pork Sausage Meat, 5 (28oz.) tins of Pork Sausage Meat, 6 (12oz.) tins of Pork Sausage Meat, 12 lbs. of Pork Sausage Meat, 1 (30oz.) tin of Peas, 4 (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) tins of Vegetable Soup, 12 (14oz.) tins of Meat Soup, 14 (16oz.) tins of Soup, 1 (16oz.) tin of Mixed Vegetables, 13 (16oz.) tins of Pork and Vegetable Rations, 1 (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.) tin of Mixed Vegetables, 11 (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.) tins of Roast Beef, 19 (12oz.) tins of Minced Beef Loaf, 3 (16oz.) tins of Pork and Beans, 38 (18oz.) tins of Bacon, 2 (16oz.) tins of Bacon, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of Bacon, 72 lbs. of Beef Sausages, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. of Boiled Sweets, 28 lbs. of Peaches, 2 (12oz.) tins of Beef Loaf, 4 (15oz.) tins of Hake, 2 (15oz.) tins of Silver Hake, 4 (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.) tins of Cod Roe, 70 lbs. of Herrings, 56 lbs. of Smoked Haddock, 1 box Filleted Haddock, 248 lbs. of Hake, 28 lbs. of Cod, 72 lbs. of Codfish Fillets, 70 lbs. of Cod Fillets, 528 lbs. of Kippers, 42 lbs. of Bloaters, 154 lbs. of Smoked Fillets, 140 lbs. of Flour, 90 (140lb.) bags of Flour, 1 case of Rabbits, 83 lbs. of Rabbits, 112 lbs. Mixed Flatfish, 102 lbs. of Prunes, 67 lbs. of Butter, 113 lbs. of Apples, 112 lbs. of Macaroni, 106 lbs. Spaghetti, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Scmolina, 105 lbs. Split Green Peas, 224 lbs. Biscuit Meal, 1 (12oz.) tin of Chopped Ham, 6 (32oz.) tins of Melon Jam.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and Regulations.

During the year samples of various foods were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. The variety of foods, number of samples, and result of analysis were as follows:—

<i>Article Sampled</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>
Milk .....	124	118	6
Butter .....	5	5	—
Margarine .....	2	2	—
Cooking Fat .....	2	2	—
Mincemeat .....	1	1	—
Oxo .....	1	1	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing .....	2	2	—
Golden Raising Powder .....	1	1	—
Vermouth .....	1	1	—
Port .....	1	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda .....	2	2	—
Custard Powder .....	1	1	—
Patent Groates .....	1	1	—
Plum & Blackcurrant Jam .....	1	1	—
Vinegar .....	3	3	—
Beer .....	4	4	—
Cheese .....	1	1	—
Cake Flour .....	2	—	2
Cake Mixture .....	1	1	—
Custard Mixture .....	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour .....	1	1	—
Almond Substitute .....	1	1	—
Picallili Pickles .....	1	1	—
Sausages .....	1	1	—
Tea .....	1	1	—
Coffee .....	1	1	—
Bitters .....	1	—	1
Orangeade .....	1	1	—
Cheritone .....	1	1	—
Barley Flakes .....	1	—	1
Pearl Barley .....	1	1	—
Semolina .....	1	1	—
Baking Powder .....	1	1	—
Mustard .....	1	1	—
Table Salt .....	1	1	—
Raspberry Jam .....	1	1	—
Boiled Sweets .....	1	1	—
Dried Apricots .....	1	1	—
Cocoa .....	1	1	—
Totals .....	176	166	10



The comparison with previous years is as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>
1943 .....	135	..... 128	..... 7
1944 .....	119	..... 117	..... 2
1945 .....	174	..... 166	..... 8
1946 .....	162	..... 153	..... 9
1947 .....	176	..... 166	..... 10

The number of samples taken is, in a measure, determined by the Laboratory.

Number of Samples taken per 1,000 of population (estimated 1947 at 42,500)—4.1%.

Percentage of Milks taken not conforming to standards in relation to number taken—4.8%.

Percentage of Foods other than Milk not conforming to standards in relation to number taken—7.7%.

Percentage of all Foods not conforming to standards in relation to number taken—5.6%.

### **PARTICULARS OF FOODS ADULTERATED OR FALLING BELOW STANDARD.**

A sample of Bitters from a local wine merchant was found on analysis to be deficient in proof spirit to the extent of not less than 7%. The sample contained 78.9 parts per cent proof spirit whereas, according to the printed label on the bottle, the sample should have contained 85 parts per cent of proof spirit. Proceedings were instituted against the retailer and he in turn laid information against the Firm from whom he had purchased the Bitters, and this Firm laid further information against a third Firm who had supplied them with the consignment. A fine of £15 with costs amounting to £4/12/0 was imposed upon the original suppliers.

As a result of observations made at the Port Talbot General Railway Station over a period of some days, and having noted the actions of a servant of a certain milk retailer in the Borough, various formal samples of milk were taken, a number of which were found to contain added water in proportions varying between 13% and 17%. In order to check the supply on its arrival at Port Talbot General

Station, samples in course of delivery were taken as soon as it arrived at the Station, from every churn delivered. Proceedings were instituted against both the employer and the servant under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for selling milk to the prejudice of the Sampling Officer and also under Article 31 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 for transferring milk from one receptacle to another on a Railway Station. The employer was fined £3 on each of the five cases of added water and also in the case of the contravention under Article 31, and the employee £5 in each of the cases. Total costs imposed amounted to £10/10/0.

A formal sample of milk was purchased from another retailer of milk in the Borough, which on analysis was found to contain not less than 14% of added water. The morning following the purchase of this sample a visit was made to the Port Talbot Railway Station and the samples of every churn from the wholesaler brought in to the Station were taken, which on analysis were proved to be genuine. Proceedings were instituted against the retailer and a fine of £5 was imposed with 49/- costs.

A further sample of milk was formally purchased from a retailer and this showed on analysis to contain a deficiency in milk fat of 4%. As this was a very slight deficiency no proceedings were taken and the matter was dealt with by follow-up samples of the milk, which were found to be satisfactory.

Two informal samples of Cake Flour and one informal sample of Barley Flakes were purchased from grocers, and these were found to be infested with meal mites. In each case the procedure of destroying all outstanding stocks and the disinfection of shelves and fittings in the shop was carried out.

### **The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.**

These regulations provide that unless milk contains a minimum of 3% of fat and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine. The average percentage composition of the whole of the milk sampled in the Borough in 1947 was as follows:—

Number of Milk samples examined.	Milk fat percentage.	Non-fatty solids percentage.
124	3.30	8.63

The figures for the five previous years were as follows :

Number of Milk samples examined.		Milk fat percentage.	Non-fatty Solids percentage.
Year 1942	64	3.8%	8.7%
Year 1943	85	3.63%	8.66%
Year 1944	66	3.68%	8.78%
Year 1945	127	3.60%	8.68%
Year 1946	115	3.47%	7.71%

### **The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations 1925-1940.**

Samples of Margarine indicated the presence of 0.18 and 0.22 parts per cent of Boric Acid. These quantities do not exceed the limit permitted by licence under the Margarine (Addition of Borax) Order, 1940

Four samples of beer were free from sulphites and contained not more than traces of copper, lead and arsenic.

The samples of boiled sweets was free from sulphites and contained not more than traces of arsenic.

The dried apricots contained 1,300 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide which is within the limit of 2,000 parts per million.

The sample of sausages contained 190 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide, the limit being 450 parts per million.

The sample of Picallili Pickles was free from sulphites, benzoic and salicylic acids.

The sample of Plum and Blackcurrant Jam was free from sulphites.

### **Cowsheds and Dairies.**

Several visits were made during the year to all farms producing milk within the Borough. One is still very dis-satisfied with the general conditions associated with the production of milk locally, as will be seen from the sampling results of un-graded milks. Unless more time can be spent by staff to check methods of production, I feel that unsatisfactory sampling results will continue.

# MILK SAMPLED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDARD.

## Designated Milk.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Result</i>
16/ 1/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
16/ 1/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
16/ 1/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
16/ 1/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
16/ 1/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
16/ 1/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
4/ 2/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
4/ 2/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
4/ 2/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
4/ 2/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
13/ 2/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
13/ 2/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
13/ 2/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
13/ 3/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
13/ 3/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
13/ 3/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
13/ 3/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
13/ 3/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
13/ 3/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
10/ 4/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
10/ 4/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
10/ 4/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
10/ 4/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
8/ 5/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
8/ 5/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
8/ 5/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
8/ 5/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
8/ 5/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
12/ 6/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
12/ 6/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
12/ 6/47	Pasteurised	Unsatisfactory
12/ 6/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
6/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
6/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
6/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
6/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
6/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
6/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
21/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
21/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
21/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
21/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
21/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
21/11/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
9/12/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
9/12/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
9/12/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
9/12/47	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
9/12/47	Sterilized	Satisfactory

Total No. Satisfactory—50. Total No. Unsatisfactory—1.



## Ungraded Milk.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Result</i>
16/ 1/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
13/ 2/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
13/ 2/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
13/ 2/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
13/ 2/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
13/ 2/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
10/ 4/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
10/ 4/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
10/ 4/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
10/ 4/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
8/ 5/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
12/ 6/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
12/ 6/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
12/ 6/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
12/ 6/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
12/ 6/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
12/ 6/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
12/ 6/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
17/ 7/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
17/ 7/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
17/ 7/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
17/ 7/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
17/ 7/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
13/ 8/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
13/ 8/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
13/ 8/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
26/ 8/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
26/ 8/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
26/ 8/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
26/ 8/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
26/ 8/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
3/10/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
3/10/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
3/10/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
3/10/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
3/10/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
3/10/47	Ungraded	Unsatisfactory
19/11/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
19/11/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
19/11/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
19/11/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
19/11/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory
9/12/47	Ungraded	Satisfactory

Total No. Satisfactory—23.

Total No. Unsatisfactory—23.

## Designated Milks.

The following were licenced during the year to retail graded milk within the Borough under the Provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Special Resignations) Regulations 1936-46:—

Messrs. The Cambrian Dairies, Ltd., Port Talbot—  
Tuberculin Tested Milk Bottling Licence.

Messrs. The Cambrian Dairies, Ltd., Port Talbot—  
Pasteurised Milk : Pasteuriser's Licence.

Messrs. The Afon Valley Co-operative Society, Cwmavon—  
Pasteurised Milk : Supplementary Licence.

Messrs. The Pantdu Co-operative Society, Cwmavon—  
Pasteurised Milk : Supplementary Licence.

Messrs. The Pontrhydyfen Co-operative Society—  
Pasteurised Milk : Supplementary Licence.

Messrs. The Briton Ferry & Neath Co-operative Society—  
Pasteurised Milk : Supplementary Licence.

Messrs. The Taibach & Port Talbot Co-operative Society—  
Pasteurised Milk : Supplementary Licence.

Messrs. The Caerau & Maesteg Co-operative Society—  
Pasteurised Milk : Supplementary Licence.

### Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

Twenty-four samples of milk produced and retailed within the Borough were submitted during the year to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, as follows:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name and Address of Producer</i>	<i>Tubercle Bacilli</i>
17/ 2/47 .....	W. Jones, Glanafon Farm, Margam .....	Absent
17/ 2/47 .....	T. Williams, Lillian Street, Aberavon .....	Absent
17/ 2/47 .....	G. Richards, Home Farm, Baglan .....	Absent
17/ 2/47 .....	Messrs. Reynolds Bros., Taibach .....	Absent
17/ 2/47 .....	Miss S. Jones, Margam Rd., Margam .....	Absent
26/ 6/47 .....	D. John, Wern Farm, Margam .....	Absent
26/ 6/47 .....	W. S. Morgan, Cerregyrhew Farm, Margam .....	Absent
26/ 6/47 .....	D. Roberts, Tycanol Farm, Baglan .....	Absent
26/ 6/47 .....	L. Williams, Pentwyn Farm, Baglan .....	Absent
26/ 6/47 .....	I. Lewis, Sarn Farn Farm, Baglan .....	Absent
13/ 8/47 .....	Mrs. Thomas, Hirwaun Farm, Margam .....	Absent
13/ 8/47 .....	A. Jones, Brombil Farm, Margam .....	Absent
13/ 8/47 .....	D. John, Wern Farm, Margam .....	Absent
7/10/47 .....	J. Joseph, Cae Garw Farm, Margam .....	Absent
7/10/47 .....	R. Hendre, Wern Road, Margam .....	Absent
7/10/47 .....	Messrs. Reynolds, Bros., Taibach .....	Absent
7/10/47 .....	A. Dyer, Pencastell Farm, Bryn .....	Absent
7/10/47 .....	E. Jones, Penhyddwaelod Farm, Bryn .....	Absent
17/11/47 .....	W. J. Price, Abernant Farm, Pontrhydyfen .....	Absent
17/11/47 .....	A. J. Bruten, Penstar Farm, Pontrhydyfen .....	Absent
17/11/47 .....	W. J. Adams, Graig Farm, Cwmavon .....	Absent
17/11/47 .....	E. John, Cwmclais Farm, Cwmavon .....	Absent
17/11/47 .....	D. Lewis, Bwlch Farm, Cwmavon .....	Absent

It is very pleasing to report that in no case was there any evidence of the presence of tubercle bacilli.

## **Food Preparation Premises, Canteens, Etc.**

There is a progressive increase in the number of food preparation premises; works and factory canteens appear to have become a prominent feature in local industry. Much time has been given to the inspection of the numerous factory canteens in the area. In many cases the staffs have been lectured upon the many personal precautionary measures necessary to protect food from contamination. There should be regular and systematic inspection of all canteens and food premises so as to ensure a high standard of cleanliness and adequate protection for the food consuming public. This is, however, not a practical proposition unless sanitary staffs are adequate for the purpose.

It has been suggested that control of industrial canteens is entirely a matter for the Factory Inspector. I have not contributed to this suggestion, for, whilst the Factory Inspector has to enforce cleanliness in factories, such provisions are inadequate to deal effectively with standards of cleanliness required in the handling of food. I have yet to be convinced that the legislative powers of the local authority relating to food and food premises are not enforceable in factory canteens. These matters have, however, been discussed with the Factory Inspector, and without entering into any legal finesse, we have a mutual arrangement locally wherein Council can be satisfied that its Sanitary Officers enjoy and implement all the functions of inspections, etc., of factory canteens, ensuring as far as possible the maximum protection of the food consuming employees at such factories.

## **Production, Distribution and Sale of Ice-Cream.**

On first perusal, the legislation controlling ice-cream would appear to be accompanied by more than the usual number of administrative difficulties. Its correct interpretation however, demands a high standard of knowledge of actual trade processes from the Sanitary Officer. Our problem at Port Talbot is the correct and uniform application of existing legislation to the many small manufacturers and retailers. Much attention had already been given to the alteration and improving of ice-cream production premises, and also to the conditions governing the sale of this commodity. In this respect we had availed ourselves of the Provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. However, on the 1st May, 1947, the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 became operative. As the result of an advisory and co-operative approach we had by 1947 succeeded in establishing as a recognised practice

that ice-cream could be produced only in rooms constructed to our satisfaction, separate and distinct from living parts of dwellings and shops. From the strict and correct interpretation of the law it could be claimed that a domestic kitchen could be registered for the manufacture of ice-cream. The coming into operation of the 1947 Regulations now serve to control the methods of manufacture, storage and sale of the commodity, the places in or at which it was manufactured, stored or sold, and also the persons engaged in the trade. Our efforts to enforce adequate protective measures have, therefore, been legally strengthened and the days of back scullery manufacture of ice-cream and its distribution and sale from old-fashioned ice-cream street barrows are over.

Ice-cream is a very popular food, but it can also be the medium of transmitting and conveying serious disease unless effective measures are enforced for its protection from contamination. In its production, distribution and sale, good premises, equipment and adequate precautions are very important, but unless the personal cleanliness of those engaged in its handling is rigidly maintained all other safe-guards can be of no avail. The advice and assistance of your Sanitary Officers have been appreciated by the local ice-cream manufacturers, and we on our part readily acknowledge and appreciate the co-operation of the trade which has resulted in an improved standard of production, distribution and sale locally.

### **Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919; Infestation Order 1943.**

The activities of the Department on Rodent Destruction were well maintained during 1947. During the first two months we completed a scheme commenced in 1946, and outlined in the Ministry of Food Circular N.S. 12. This was a scheme where in local authorities were encouraged to treat private premises free of any cost to the owner or occupier. The Ministry undertook to bear 60% of the cost subject to Council treating all infested premises and properties within the Borough including sewers, refuse dumps and industrial and business properties. The cost of treatment on business and industrial premises was to be recovered by Council from owners or occupiers. The Ministry undertook to reimburse Council for the cost of initial survey, and also later undertook to pay 60% of cost of treating all river banks in the Borough. When the work was completed all statistics relating to our activities were submitted to the Ministry of Food. A substantial grant was later received by this authority.



Particulars of our Rodent Destruction activities for 1947 are briefly recorded as follows:—

Week Commencing.	Location.	Whether Reservoir Minor or Major	Baiting Points	Take of Poison Bait	Estimated Kill	No. of Bodies Seen
6/ 1/47	57 houses at Cwmafon	Minor	144	47 ozs.	117	17
6/ 1/47	Station Road sewers	Minor	10	7 ozs.	17	5
13/ 1/47	61 houses at Margam, Bryn & Cwmafon	Minor	186	82 ozs.	205	12
20/ 1/47	43 houses at Baglan	Minor	12	32½ ozs.	81	6
20/ 1/47	Grand Hotel, Port Talbot	Major	36	20 ozs.	50	6
20/ 1/47	Salini, Corner House Cafe, Port Talbot	Minor	17	3 ozs.	7	0
20/ 1/47	Wylron, Hay & Corn Merchant, High St.	Major	51	20 ozs.	70	10
27/ 1/47	48 houses at Baglan, Port Talbot	Minor	157	52 ozs.	130	8
3/ 2/47	6 houses at Margam	Minor				
3/ 2/47	30, Margam Terrace	Minor	323	115½ ozs.	288	51
3/ 2/47	Margam Squatters Camp	Minor				
3/ 2/47	Banks of River Ffrwdwyllt	Minor				
3/ 2/47	Banks of River Afan	Minor				
10/ 2/47	37 Squatters Huts at Baglan	Minor	36	16 ozs.	40	0
10/ 2/47	Banks of River Afan	Minor	154	36 ozs.	90	17
10/ 2/47	Banks of River Ffrwdwyllt	Minor	51	26 ozs.	65	3
17/ 2/47	Banks of River Afan	Minor	102	36 ozs.	90	13
17/ 2/47	Banks of River Ffrwdwyllt	Minor	41	20 ozs.	50	2
17/ 2/47	Banks of River Rhannallt	Minor	40	16 ozs.	40	4
17/ 2/47	4 houses at Port Talbot	Minor	17	4 ozs.	10	1
17/ 2/47	Aberavon Refuse Tip	Major	53	48 ozs.	120	26
24/ 2/47	Banks of River Afan, Ffrwdwyllt and Rhannallt	Major	194	98 ozs.	245	60
24/ 2/47	2 houses at Aberavon	Minor	9	4 ozs.	10	0
3/ 3/47	Survey					
17/ 3/47	Survey					
24/ 3/47	5 houses at Port Talbot and Aberavon	Minor	26	5½ ozs.	28	6
24/ 3/47	Belli Cafe, Station Rd.; J. M. Smith, Ironmonger	Minor	47	12 ozs.	30	4

Week Commencing.	Location.	Whether Reservoir Minor or Major	Baiting Points	Take of Poison Bait	Estimated Kill	No. of Bodies Seen
31/ 3/47	Margam Refuse Tip	.....	36	.....	40	10
31/ 3/47	Talbach Refuse Tip	Major	46	16 ozs.	.....	21
8/ 4/47	Aberavon Refuse Tip and Allotments	Major	51	1lb. 10 ozs.	65	33
14/ 4/47	Margam Terrace, Station Road	Major	18	2lbs. 12 ozs.	110	12
21/ 4/47	Afan River Side	Major	53	15 ozs.	40	35
28/ 4/47	Margam Refuse Tip	Major	52	2½ lbs.	100	30
5/ 5/47	Aberavon Corporation Yard	Major	59	3 lbs. 4 ozs.	130	21
12/ 5/47	Cwmavon Sewers	Major	12	2 lbs.	80	6
19/ 5/47	Cwmavon Sewers	Major	13	12 ozs.	30	10
27/ 5/47	Baglan, Sarn Farn Field, Aberavon and Margam Tips	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
2/ 6/47	Baglan Sewers	Major	52	3½ lbs.	140	25
9/ 6/47	Tymnen St., and Lower Row, Cwmavon	Major	14	1 lb. 4 ozs.	50	20
16/ 6/47	Cwmavon and Aberavon Refuse Tips	Major	14	1 lb. 2 ozs.	45	15
23/ 6/47	Margam Tip, Aneddfan, Cwmavon sewers	Major	52	2 lbs. 2 ozs.	85	40
30/ 6/47	Cwmavon Tip; Cwmavon Yard; Cwm- avon Sewers	Major	31	1 lb. 8 ozs.	60	15
7/ 7/47	9, Cambrian Place, Port Talbot	Major	38	1 lb.	40	24
7/ 7/47	Cwmavon Sewers	Minor	16	2 ozs.	5	2
14/ 7/47	Cwmavon Sewers; Aberavon Tip	Major	12	10 ozs.	25	15
21/ 7/47	Aberavon Sewers; Talbot Square; Shwts Lane	Major	36	2 lbs.	80	36
28/ 7/47	Aberavon Tip; Aberavon Sewers	Major	30	1 lb. 10 ozs.	65	25
28/ 7/47	Jersey Beach Hotel	Major	37	1 lb. 10 ozs.	65	24
5/ 8/47	High St., Aberavon; Corporation Yard; Margam Tip	Minor	21	¼ oz.	1	0
11/ 8/47	Cwmavon Sewers; Alexandra Restaurant;	Major	52	3 lbs.	120	40
25/ 8/47	12, Sea View Terrace	Major	32	1½ lbs.	60	26
1/ 9/47	Cwmavon Sewers	Major	14	1½ lbs.	50	18
	Cwmavon Sewers	Major	14	2 lbs.	80	21

Week Commencing.	Location.	Whether Reservoir Minor or Major	Baiting Points	Take of Poison Bait	Estimated Kill	No. of Bodies Seen
8/ 9/47	Cwmavon Corporation Yard; Cwmavon Refuse Tip; Cwmavon Sewers	Major	38	2½ lbs.	100	30
15/ 9/47	Aberavon Slaughterhouse and Corporation Yard	Major	40	1 lb. 8 ozs.	60	12
22/ 9/47	Margam Refuse Tip	Major	30	1 lb. 10 ozs.	65	24
6/10/47	Meadow Dairy	Minor	9	8 ozs.	20	0
6/10/47	Mr. Cook, Aberavon	Minor	9	2 ozs.	5	0
6/10/47	Pentyla Vicarage; Mr. Cound, Pentyla	Major	30	1 lb. 8 ozs.	60	9
13/10/47	Margam Refuse Tip	Major	30	2¼ lbs.	90	19
20/10/47	Taibach Sewers	Major	15	1¼ lbs.	50	12
27/10/47	Baglan Refuse Tip	Major	20	1 lb.	40	16
27/10/47	Morfa Mawr Rd., Margam, Sewers	Major	53	2 lbs. 4 ozs.	65	12
3/11/47	Aberavon River Side	Major	42	3 lbs.	120	37
3/11/47	Baglan	Major	30	1 lb.	40	15
10/11/47	Whitford Tinplate Works Canteen	Major	25	1 lb. 4 ozs.	50	14
17/11/47	Amusement Arcade, Aberavon Beach	Major	14	4 ozs.	10	0
17/11/47	Cwmavon Refuse Tip, Cwmavon; Corporation Yard Sewers	Minor	38	2¼ lbs.	65	23
24/11/47	Cwmavon and Baglan Sewers	Major	14	1¼ lbs.	50	22
1/12/47	Aberavon Sewers	Major	11	1¼ lbs.	50	10
1/12/47	Ministry of Food, Old National School, Church Street	Minor	30	10 ozs.	4	0
8/12/47	Port Talbot Sewers	Major	12	16 ozs.	40	10
8/12/47	Meadow Dairy	Minor	16	4 ozs.	10	0
15/12/47	Port Talbot Sewers & Margam Terr.	Major	10	14 ozs.	35	10
15/12/47	Grand Theatre, Aberavon	Major	30	10 ozs.	25	6
22/12/47	Aberavon.—Rodent Survey	Minor				
29/12/47	Aberavon.—Rodent Survey					

# RODENT DESTRUCTION ON BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL PREMISES.

Date	Name	Premises	Total Cost
30/12/46 to 4/1/47	Mr. Martin James	Marine Stores, Aberavon	£ 3 s 5 d
33/12/46 to 4/1/47	Mr. Lewis	Paris House, Station Road, Port Talbot	1 8 3½
6/1/47 to 11/1/47	Mrs. L. David	The Shop, 4, Aelfryn Terrace, Aberavon	0 9 5
21/1/47 to 25/1/47	Mr. Williams (The Manager)	Grand Hotel, Station Road, Port Talbot	2 7 3
20/1/47 to 25/1/47	Mr. Salmi	Corner House Cafe, Station Rd., Port Talbot	1 16 1½
20/1/47 to 25/1/47	Mr. Wybron, Hay and Corn Merchant	High Street, Aberavon	2 12 0½
24/3/47 to 29/3/47	Messrs. J. M. Smith, High Street	High Street, Aberavon	1 9 6½
24/3/47 to 29/3/47	Mr. Belli	Belli's Cafe, Station Rd., Port Talbot	1 10 10½
7/7/47 to 12/7/47	Mrs. McDonald	9, Cambrian Place, Port Talbot	0 8 7
28/7/47 to 2/8/47	Mr. Davies (The Manager)	Jersey Beach Hotel, Aberavon	0 15 5
5/8/47 to 9/8/47	Messrs. Catons, Dyers and Cleaners	High Street, Aberavon	0 6 5½
12/8/47 to 16/8/47	Mr. Reed	Alexandra Restaurant, Aberavon Beach	0 12 4½
22/9/47 to 27/9/47		Slaughterhouse, Aberavon	1 4 0½
6/10/47 to 11/10/47	Meadow Dairy (Pearks)	Station Road, Port Talbot	0 9 7½
6/10/47 to 11/10/47	Mr. Cook, Greengrocer	Water Street, Aberavon	0 8 8
10/11/47 to 15/11/47	Messrs. Richard Thomas & Baldwin, Ltd.	Whitford Works, Baglan	2 7 5
17/11/47 to 22/11/47	Mr. Greenberg	Amusement Arcade, Aberavon Beach	0 14 10
1/12/47 to 6/12/47	Ministry of Food	Old National Schools, Church St., Aberavon	0 19 11½
8/12/47 to 13/12/47	Meadow Dairy Ltd. (Pearks)	Station Road, Port Talbot	0 15 7
15/12/47 to 29/12/47	Mr. Woodward (Manager)	Grand Theatre, High St., Aberavon	1 10 10½
			£25 12 5

Council undertakes to do work on business or industrial premises subject to being reimbursed the cost of such work. The charges made include the time of the Rodent Officer, plus cost of material, plus 15% establishment charges.

## Public Abattoir.

The slaughtering of animals for sale is confined to the Public Abattoir. This abattoir also serves the Porthcawl U.D.C., Glyncorrwg U.D.C., and part of the Penybont R.D.C. areas. All private slaughterhouses in these areas, and our own are of course closed.

The meat from all animals killed at the abattoir was examined by your Sanitary Officers, and I am again in the happy position to report a hundred per cent. inspection. The particulars of diseased and unsound meat condemned are found under the heading of Meat and Food Inspection in this report, and also in returns supplied to the Medical Officer and included in his report.

The number of animals killed during the year was 14,920. The figures for the previous years are as follows:—

1946: 20,978.	1945: 22,427.	1944: 26,480.
1943: 25,207.	1942: 23,668.	

From these figures it will be observed that the number of animals killed was considerably below the average for the last five years. This reduced killing was not confined to Port Talbot, but applied to other areas also. (This figure has already been exceeded by November of this year). The reduced slaughtering did not prevent much overtime being worked in the abattoir by your Officers. Slaughtering was often carried on late into the night and sometimes on Sundays. This was often due to transport difficulties associated with the need of proper allocations of meat to butchers by arranged times.

By the elimination of the several private slaughterhouses and the centralizing of slaughtering in one establishment, we have been able to ensure the public that all meat now exposed for sale has been inspected and guaranteed free from disease.



For the last twenty years or so, Council has from time to time endeavoured to provide for the erection of a modern abattoir. However, as a result of circumstances over which it had no control, we are still utilizing what can only be considered an obsolete slaughtering establishment. We were, at the outbreak of hostilities able to increase our space by utilizing the structure used as a pump house for hanging room purposes and the structure housing the filter beds, as a slaughtering booth for calves and sheep.

The conditions prevailing at the Abattoir—although considerably improved in recent years—are such, that meat inspection is often carried out under difficulty, and the efforts of the Officers and Employees to maintain a good standard of cleanliness are often nullified.

There is, however, much room for improvement in lairage and cattle slaughtering accommodation. There is also need for the relaying of the floor in the sheep slaughtering booth and the provision of accommodation for the safe storage and segregation of diseased meat. I have reason to believe that with the industrial development of the area, a greater allocation of animals for slaughter will be required for this district. Without the provision of adequate facilities and accommodation, much of the slaughtering could be carried out in other areas to our own detriment. Therefore, in the interests of the Borough, attention to these matters would be to our distinct advantage.

The erection of a modern Abattoir would appear to be remote. The Ministry of Food have yet to declare its long term policy in respect of slaughtering points. In the meantime, however, it will be prudent on the part of Council to prepare a scheme and ear-mark land for the erection of a modern abattoir so that it can be ready to proceed with such project immediately the Ministry of Food has declared its intentions.

The weekly Slaughtering returns for 1947 were as follows :—

	Bulls, Bullocks, Heifers			Cows			Calves			Sheep and Lambs			Pigs			Grand Totals
	Week Ending	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Ministry of Food Weekly Totals	Private Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	
4. 1.47 (1st to 4th incl.)	11	11	12	12	12	79	79	79	269	269	269	0	0	0	371	371
11. 1.47	5	16	4	16	131	210	260	529	260	529	0	0	1	1	401	772
18. 1.47	10	26	29	45	60	270	303	832	303	832	0	0	0	0	402	1174
25. 1.47	18	44	3	48	65	335	304	1136	304	1136	0	0	0	0	390	1564
1. 2.47	3	47	2	50	67	402	262	1398	262	1398	0	0	1	1	335	1899
8. 2.47	8	55	6	56	68	470	118	1516	118	1516	0	0	0	0	200	2099
15. 2.47	0	55	0	56	66	536	40	1556	40	1556	0	0	1	1	107	2206
22. 2.47	16	71	4	60	107	643	108	1664	108	1664	0	0	1	1	236	2442
1. 3.47	5	76	17	77	92	735	103	1767	103	1767	0	0	1	1	218	2660
8. 3.47	0	76	0	77	80	815	1	1871	1	1871	0	0	0	0	183	2643
15. 3.47	4	80	8	85	125	940	65	1936	65	1936	0	0	1	1	139	2982
22. 3.47	6	86	6	91	100	1040	30	1966	30	1966	0	0	0	0	178	3160
29. 3.47	5	91	8	99	119	1159	141	2107	141	2107	0	0	3	3	162	3322
5. 4.47	5	96	3	102	76	1235	140	2247	140	2247	0	0	0	0	228	3550
12. 4.47	5	101	11	113	120	1385	135	2382	135	2382	0	0	0	0	276	3826
19. 4.47	14	115	6	119	66	1421	135	2517	135	2517	0	0	0	0	221	4047
26. 4.47	7	122	2	121	91	1512	89	2606	89	2606	0	0	0	0	235	4282
3. 5.47	15	137	6	127	55	1567	248	2854	248	2854	0	0	0	0	165	4447
10. 5.47	19	156	2	129	58	1625	90	2944	90	2944	0	0	0	0	327	4774
17. 5.47	1	157	15	144	60	1685	136	3080	136	3080	0	0	0	0	166	4940
24. 5.47	1	158	16	160	87	1772	71	3151	71	3151	0	0	0	0	240	5180
31. 5.47	3	161	0	160	64	1836	43	1901	43	1901	0	0	0	0	138	5318
7. 6.47	11	172	17	177	65	1901	31	3225	31	3225	0	0	0	0	136	5454
14. 6.47	1	173	12	189	52	1953	109	3334	109	3334	0	0	0	0	96	5550
21. 6.47	5	178	17	206	55	2008					0	0	0	0	186	5756

Week Ending	Bulls, Bullocks, Heifers			Cows			Calves			Sheep and Lambs			Pigs			Grand Totals
	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals	Weekly Totals	Grand Totals			
28. 6.47	4	182	220	0	2008	70	3404	0	0	88	5824					
5. 7.47	20	202	235	40	2048	50	3454	0	0	125	5949					
12. 7.47	21	223	244	53	2101	0	3454	1	0	84	6033					
19. 7.47	12	235	271	26	2127	20	3474	0	0	85	6118					
26. 7.47	15	250	281	39	2166	26	3500	0	0	90	6208					
2. 8.47	28	278	284	33	2199	83	3583	0	0	147	6355					
9. 8.47	26	304	316	60	2159	4	3587	0	1	123	6378					
16. 8.47	43	347	345	56	2215	76	3663	0	0	204	6582					
23. 8.47	18	365	355	53	2268	47	3710	0	0	128	6710					
30. 8.47	31	396	367	61	2329	98	3808	0	0	202	6912					
6. 9.47	40	436	375	49	2378	133	3941	0	0	230	7142					
13. 9.47	52	488	435	44	2422	101	4042	0	0	257	7399					
20. 9.47	105	593	452	80	2502	141	4183	0	0	343	7742					
27. 9.47	71	664	478	43	2545	139	4322	0	0	279	8021					
4.10.47	88	752	501	52	2597	323	4645	0	0	486	8507					
11.10.47	66	818	512	66	2663	309	4954	0	0	452	8959					
18.10.47	86	904	530	41	2704	262	5216	0	0	407	9366					
25.10.47	120	1024	542	73	2777	416	5632	0	0	621	9987					
1.11.47	88	1112	551	43	2820	421	6053	0	2	563	10550					
18.11.47	92	1204	555	45	2865	289	6342	0	0	430	10980					
25.11.47	99	1303	563	42	2907	322	6664	0	0	471	11451					
2.12.47	84	1387	586	31	2938	437	7101	0	1	576	12027					
9.12.47	99	1486	601	31	2969	459	7560	0	1	605	12632					
16.12.47	27	1513	616	30	2999	617	8177	0	1	690	13322					
23.12.47	66	1579	619	35	3034	371	8548	0	2	477	13799					
30.12.47	21	1600	625	39	3073	633	9181	0	2	701	14500					
27.12.47	7	1607	626	0	3073	0	9181	0	0	8	14508					
Yr. end'g																
31.12.47	6	1613	626	54	3127	352	9533	0	0	412	14920					

The number of animals slaughtered during 1947 was as follows:—

Bulls, Bullocks and Heifers	.....	.....	1,613
Cows	.....	.....	626
Calves	.....	.....	3,127
Sheep and Lambs	.....	.....	9,533
Pigs (Ministry of Food)	.....	.....	1
Pigs (Private)	.....	.....	20
TOTAL			<u>14,920</u>

### **Notification of Slaughtering and Presence of Diseased Meat.**

The hours of slaughtering have been varied and somewhat irregular, but the arrangements between the slaughterhouse Manager and your Officers have worked admirably, and the Officers therefore have been able to spend the maximum of their time on the district when there has been no actual slaughtering at the abattoir.

### **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

Provisions of this Act were satisfactorily complied with during the year.

### **WATER SUPPLY.**

One hundred and twenty-seven samples of water were taken by your Inspectors for bacteriological examination during the year. These were taken from various parts of the Borough and therefore all the various sources of supply have, from time to time, been sampled. All reports were examined by your Medical Officer and copies of same forwarded to the Borough Surveyor. Of the 127 samples taken 86 were satisfactory; 14 fairly satisfactory; 9 of moderate bacterial purity; 12 doubtful bacterial purity; 5 unsatisfactory and 1 contaminated. I presume that the Medical Officer of Health will report on the Medical and Public Health aspect of all our water sampling results. Therefore, I briefly record the sampling points with results:—

Date	Source.	Result.
1/ 1/47	Shaft, Cwmwrnderi Colliery, 100ft. below ground	.....
1/ 1/47	Pipe at head of Cwmwrnderi Colliery Shaft	.....
3/ 1/47	Bottom of Cwmwrnderi Colliery Shaft	.....
3/ 1/47	Pipe at head of Cwmwrnderi Colliery Shaft	.....
9/ 1/47	Bottom of Cwmwrnderi Colliery Shaft	.....
9/ 1/47	Pipe at head of Cwmwrnderi Colliery Shaft	.....
12/ 1/47	Pwllgwlw Pump	.....
12/ 3/47	14, Cambrian Place, Port Talbot	.....
12/ 3/47	Afan Valley Co-operative, Pwllgwlw	.....
12/ 3/47	Market, Aberavon	.....
12/ 3/47	9, Incline Row, Taibach	.....
12/ 3/47	6, Caradoc Street, Taibach	.....
25/ 3/47	86, Victoria Road, Aberavon	.....
25/ 3/47	1, Emroch Street, Govtre	.....
25/ 3/47	3, Schoolroom Row, Pontrhydyfen	.....
25/ 3/47	40, Olive Street, Aberavon	.....
25/ 3/47	Underbridge, Pontrhydyfen	.....
25/ 3/47	1, Upper West End	.....
27/ 3/47	Bryn Camp	.....
27/ 3/47	44, Bryngunos Street	.....
27/ 3/47	7, Coronation Street, Bryn	.....
10/ 4/47	Rose Cottage, Penybryn	.....
10/ 4/47	Groeswen Bungalows	.....
10/ 4/47	Manor Yard, Margam	.....
1/ 5/47	Afan Valley Co-op., Pwllgwlw	.....
1/ 5/47	6, Tawen Terrace, Pwllgwlw	.....
1/ 5/47	4, Afan Villas, Pwllgwlw	.....
1/ 5/47	5, Lansbury Avenue, Taibach	.....
1/ 5/47	14, Mynydd Bychan	.....
7/ 5/47	17, Afan Terrace, Pwllgwlw	.....
7/ 5/47	30, Miners Row, Cwmavon	.....
15/ 5/47	Bryn Camp	.....



Date	Source.	Result.
15/ 5/47	52, Bryngurnos Street	.....
15/ 5/47	10, Depot Road, Cwmavon	.....
15/ 5/47	Water Street, Margam	.....
15/ 5/47	Market, Aberavon	.....
15/ 5/47	General Hospital	.....
21/ 5/47	Pwllgwlav Pump	.....
17/ 6/47	134, Water Street, Aberavon	.....
17/ 6/47	2, Twyn-yr-Ynys, Pwllgwlav	.....
17/ 6/47	3, Saron Cottages, Port Talbot	.....
17/ 6/47	Market, Aberavon	.....
17/ 6/47	11, Station Road, Bryn	.....
17/ 6/47	15, Depot Road, Cwmavon	.....
24/ 6/47	Canteen, Margam Abbey Works	.....
24/ 6/47	First Aid Room, Margam Abbey Works	.....
26/ 6/47	42, Byass Street, Margam	.....
26/ 6/47	Shallow Well, Tycanol, Baglan	.....
3/ 7/47	Canteen, Aberbaiden Colliery	.....
3/ 7/47	Tyfield, Margam	.....
3/ 7/47	Rose Cottage, Penyllyn	.....
3/ 7/47	Brynheulog Street, Port Talbot	.....
3/ 7/47	Picton Street, Aberavon	.....
3/ 7/47	Market, Aberavon	.....
7/ 7/47	Abbey Works, Margam	.....
16/ 7/47	32, Mirfa Road, Margam	.....
16/ 7/47	Express Cafe, Margam	.....
16/ 7/47	Offices, Abbey Works, Margam	.....
16/ 7/47	Canteen, Abbey Works, Margam	.....
16/ 7/47	1, Maximum Road, Margam	.....
16/ 7/47	Canteen, Abbey Works, Margam	.....
24/ 7/47	Troedwrhiew Farm, Margam	.....
26/ 8/47	Well, Carbide Works, Margam	.....
26/ 8/47	Canteen, Carbide Works, Margam	.....

WATER SAMPLING.—Continued.

Date	Source	Result.
11/ 9/47	Market, Aberavon	Satisfactory
11/ 9/47	Afan Valley Co-op., Pwllgwlw	Satisfactory
11/ 9/47	1, Lansbury Avenue, Margam	Moderate bacterial purity
11/ 9/47	Talbot Road, Port Talbot	Satisfactory
11/ 9/47	Underbridge, Pontrhydyfen	Doubtful bacterial purity
11/ 9/47	119, Station Road, Port Talbot	Satisfactory
11/ 9/47	1, Afan Villas, Pwllgwlw	Satisfactory
8/10/47	31, Commercial Road, Taibach	Doubtful
8/10/47	98, Commercial Road, Taibach	Fairly satisfactory
8/10/47	20, Margam Road, Port Talbot	Moderate
8/10/47	Docks Power House	Satisfactory
8/10/47	Inspector's Offices, Docks	Moderate
8/10/47	G.W.R. Inspectors Offices, Docks	Moderate
10/10/47	Uplands, Baglan	Moderate
10/10/47	23, Cwmavon Road	Moderate
10/10/47	Burrows Signal Box	Satisfactory
10/10/47	2, Bridge Terrace, Port Talbot	Satisfactory
10/10/47	G.W.R. Inspector's Offices, Docks	Satisfactory
10/10/47	Police Station, Docks	Satisfactory
10/11/47	Pump, Pwllgwlw	Satisfactory
10/11/47	Intake from Pump, Ynysygwas Reservoir	Doubtful
10/11/47	Ynysygwas Reservoir	Doubtful
10/11/47	Chlorination House, Ynysygwas Reservoir	Unsatisfactory
10/11/47	4, Ynysygwas Reservoir	Satisfactory
10/11/47	G.W.R. Inspector's Office, Docks	Satisfactory
10/11/47	Dry Dock Offices	Satisfactory
10/11/47	Pilots Rest Cabin	Satisfactory
10/11/47	Port Inspector's Office	Satisfactory
10/11/47	Hydraulic Repairs Cabin	Satisfactory
10/11/47	36, Penycae Road, Port Talbot	Satisfactory
10/11/47	21, Victoria Road, Aberavon	Satisfactory

WATER SAMPLING.—Continued.

Date	Source	Result.
10/11/47	61, Newbridge Road, Aberavon	Satisfactory
10/11/47	Burrows Signal Box	Fairly satisfactory
10/11/47	Docks Police Station	Satisfactory
17/11/47	Pilots Cabin, Docks	Satisfactory
17/11/47	G.W.R. Inspector's Office, Docks	Satisfactory
17/11/47	Docks, Police Station	Satisfactory
17/11/47	11, Victoria Road, Aberavon	Satisfactory
17/11/47	33, Newbridge Road, Aberavon	Satisfactory
17/11/47	Burrows Signal Box	Satisfactory
19/11/47	35, Victoria Road, Aberavon	Satisfactory
19/11/47	Pilots Rest Cabin, Docks	Satisfactory
19/11/47	47, Newbridge Road, Aberavon	Satisfactory
19/11/47	G.W.R. Inspector's Office	Satisfactory
19/11/47	Burrows Signal Box	Satisfactory
19/11/47	Old Bwlch Colliery Level	Fairly satisfactory
20/11/47	39, Victoria Road, Aberavon	Satisfactory
20/11/47	Pilots Rest Cabin, Docks	Satisfactory
20/11/47	35, Newbridge Road	Satisfactory
20/11/47	G.W.R. Inspector's Office	Satisfactory
20/11/47	Burrows Signal Box	Satisfactory
20/11/47	Docks Police Station	Satisfactory
6/12/47	16, Bryngarnos Street, Bryn	Fairly satisfactory
6/12/47	Bryn Library	Fairly satisfactory
6/12/47	5, Parc Avenue, Bryn	Fairly satisfactory
6/12/47	7, Maescwrt Terrace	Fairly satisfactory
6/12/47	4, Commercial Road, Taibach	Doubtful bacterial purity
15/12/47	4, Commercial Road, Taibach	Doubtful bacterial purity
15/12/47	7, Maescwrt Terrace	Satisfactory
15/12/47	Cwmwrtderi Stream	Fairly satisfactory
15/12/47	Blaencynon Stream below junction	Satisfactory
15/12/47	Blaencynon Stream above junction	Satisfactory
19/12/47	2, Newbridge Road, Aberavon	Satisfactory

## Overcrowding.

Without a re-survey of the Borough, our statistics cannot be considered as strictly correct. We have, however, added new cases to our lists as and when they have been discovered. Much overcrowding was discovered as a result of applications for new council houses. Several cases can be considered as illegal overcrowding, in respect of which proceedings could be instituted. People have, however, as a result of the housing situation been obliged to live under these overcrowded conditions, and it would be futile to resort to any legal action until a state of normality is reached so far as housing is concerned.

## Rents and Mortgage Restriction Acts.

No Certificates were granted during the year in respect of houses not in a reasonable state of repair.

## Factories.

Our activities under the Factory Act 1937 were as follows:—

### 1.—Inspection of Factories.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Inspection</i> (2)	NUMBER OF <i>Written</i> <i>Notices</i> (3)		<i>Occupiers</i> <i>Prosecuted</i> (4)	
Factories .....	297	.....	14	.....	None

### 2.—Defects found in Factories.

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (4)	No. of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted (5)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) .....	11 .....	11 .....	— .....	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	— .....	— .....	— .....	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	— .....	— .....	— .....	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	1 .....	1 .....	— .....	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient .....	1 .....	2 .....	1 .....	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	4 .....	2 .....	2 .....	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	— .....	— .....	— .....	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to home- work) .....	11 .....	10 .....	— .....	—
Total .....	28 .....	*26 .....	3 .....	—

\*The remaining two were remedied in 1946.

The following work was carried out during the year:—  
 9 bakehouses limewashed, 2 ice-cream manufacturing premises  
 cleansed, 2 accumulations removed, 1 factory roof repaired, 1  
 factory floor repaired, 1 drain repaired, 1 w.c. pan renewed, 1  
 sanitary accommodation cleansed, 1 drain cleansed, 1 accumula-  
 tion removed, 1 new door provided, 1 intervening ventilated  
 space installed, 1 new w.c. installed, 1 bakehouse cleansed, 1  
 new w.c. installed.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

Our Common Lodging Houses are registered annually. We  
 have only two lodging houses in the Borough, and these are  
 more than adequate for our needs. A check of the number of  
 lodgers accommodated in these houses is made from time to  
 time. The number of beds and the average number of lodgers  
 in both lodging houses during the year were as follows:—

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>	<i>No. of Lodgers Accommodated</i>	<i>Amt. of spare Accommodation</i>
40/42, Cwmavon Road .....	55	16	39
55/57, Greenpark .....	52	45	7
Totals .....	107	61	46

It will be seen from the above that ample lodging house  
 accommodation exists in the Borough. I feel that with the  
 advent of Eventide Homes and the supplementation of pensions,  
 aged people should be discouraged from settling down in  
 common lodging houses, in-as-much as however comfortable  
 such places can be they lack many of the essential features of a  
 good home and dwelling. During the year 61 visits and inspec-  
 tions were made to these two lodging houses, several of these  
 inspections being made at night.

### **Seamen's Lodging Houses.**

There are now no Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough.



## **Offensive Trades.**

Fish Frying has ceased to be an offensive trade within the Borough, but following are still registered:—

Gut Scraping, Rag and Bone Collecting, and Fat Boiling.

A total of 104 visits of inspection were made during the year. No serious nuisance was discovered.

## **Cinemas.**

A total of 49 visits of inspection were made to the six cinemas in the Borough. These are licenced annually when reports of the several officers of the Corporation are considered by the Cinema Licencing Committee. At the last meeting of the Cinema Committee recommendations were made to improve the general cleanliness, sanitary arrangements and ventilation of two cinemas.

## **Tenements.**

With a few exceptions, tenements in this area are rooms over or at the rear of shops and business premises. Many of these may comply with our bye-laws, but they certainly lack essential features of dwelling houses. Visits of inspection made to such premises are given earlier in this report under the heading of Tenements.

## **Infectious Disease.**

The investigation of the general conditions associated with every case of infectious disease notified is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector. The isolation of patients, contact, and possible source of infection is checked. The number of inspections made during the year under this heading was 301, and a total of 184 houses and 228 lots of bedding and clothing were disinfected.

The cases investigated during 1947 were as follows:—

### **Diphtheria.**

76 cases reported and investigated; 31 were later proved to be negative and removed from our records. The recorded cases were therefore 45. These figures show a decrease of cases investigated compared with 55 cases in 1946 and 122 cases in 1945.

The number of houses affected was—

35 houses with one case in each .....	35
5 houses with two cases in each .....	10
	<hr/>
	45
	<hr/>

### **Scarlet Fever.**

46 cases investigated. Two of these cases were found not to be Scarlet Fever and removed from our records. The recorded cases were therefore 44. This number is a decrease compared with 62 cases in 1946 and 102 cases in 1945.

The number of houses affected was—

39 houses with one case in each .....	39
1 house with two cases .....	2
1 house with three cases .....	3
	<hr/>
	44
	<hr/>

### **Erysipelas.**

Four cases of this disease were investigated.

### **Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).**

Seven cases were investigated, two of which proved negative and removed from our records. Total recorded cases were therefore 5.

### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

One case of this disease was investigated.

### **Acute Polio-encephalitis.**

Two cases of this disease were investigated.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

One case of this disease was investigated.

**Prosecutions.** We were reluctantly obliged to institute the following prosecutions during the year:—

Name		Offence.	Result.
Henry W. Dorr, Port Talbot	.....	Deficiency of Proof Spirit in	Penalty of £15, one guinea Analyst Fee,
Messrs. Dudley Smith & Co., Bristol	.....	Angostura Bitters	and 8/- costs awarded against Messrs.
Messrs. Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. Siegeart & Son) Ltd., London	.....	.....	Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. B. Siegeart & Sons), Ltd.
W. J. Thomas, Beachwood Road, Margam	.....	Five cases of addition of water to milk and one case of transferring milk from one receptacle to another at a railway station	Penalty of £3 in each case (£18) awarded against W. J. Thomas, and a penalty of £5 in each case (£30) awarded against Glyn Morgan employed by W. J. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	Both persons to share a total of £10/10/0 costs.
W. S. Morgan, Carregyrhiw Farm, Margam	.....	Addition of water to milk	Penalty of £5 and £2/9/0 costs.
W. H. Griffiths, Victoria Road, Aberavon	.....	Structural and Sanitary Defects at 11, Beach St., Aberavon	Order for work to be completed in two months, and costs
Richard Morgan, Cwmavon Road, Aberavon	.....	Disobedience of Order of Court to abate a nuisance at 9, Caradoc Street, Aberavon	Work completed by date of hearing and costs awarded Corporation.
L. Factor, Secretary of Trustees Hebrew Congregation, Port Talbot	.....	Structural Defects at 1, Tydraw Place, Port Talbot	Adjourned for one month to allow work to be carried out. Costs awarded Corporation at adjourned hearing.
Mrs. M. Roberts, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford	.....	Structural Defects at 47, Penycae Port Talbot	Adjourned for two months to allow work to be carried out. Costs awarded Corporation at adjourned hearing.
Richard Morgan, Cwmavon Road, Aberavon	.....	Structural Defects at 53 & 54, Tynaen Street, Cwmavon	Work completed by date of hearing. Costs awarded Corporation.
J. Rees, Water St., Aberavon	.....	Structural and Sanitary Defects at 5, Ysguthan Road, Aberavon	Adjourned for two months to allow work to be carried out. Costs awarded Corporation at adjourned hearing.
H. Hudson, Bethany Square, Port Talbot	.....	Structural and Sanitary Defects at 6, Ysguthan Rd., Aberavon	Adjourned for two months to allow work to be carried out. Costs awarded Corporation at adjourned hearing.



